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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

Thursday, the 6th September 1928

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MADRAS

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 6th September 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Ari Gowder, Mr H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.)
Mutturanga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Daniel, Mr.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Opening of agricultural stations in Ganjam district.

* 168 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether an agricultural station will be opened in the Ganjam district to popularise the results of experiments made so far for improvements in agriculture ?

A.—The matter is under consideration.

Proposed purchase of two demonstration cars.

* 169 *Q.*—The Zamindar of Gollapalli : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a proposal before the Government to provide two demonstration cars, one for Andhra desa and one for the southern districts ;

(*b*) what is the detailed scheme underlying the proposal ; and

(*c*) whether the hon. the Minister would consider that one car is sufficient for twelve districts of Andhra desa ?

A.—(*a*) There was such a proposal and Government have already sanctioned the purchase of two demonstration cars.

(*b*) The scheme underlying the proposal is to disseminate the knowledge possessed by the Agricultural Department, to the ryot, by means of lantern lectures, exhibition of improved implements, improved strains of seed of different crops, artificial manures, etc. The exhibition car is so designed that a large number of exhibits can be stored within it for transport ; and the car can be taken to the interior of the county and a display given and explained by the officers in charge, to ryots in the most out of the way villages.

(*c*) The scheme has been introduced in the current year as an experimental measure and if encouraging results follow, Government will certainly take steps to increase the number of such demonstration cars.

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Fisheries

Collection of statistics regarding the yield of inland fisheries.

*170 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for collecting statistics regarding the yield and value of inland fisheries?

A.—No statistics are at present available regarding the total quantities of each of the various species of fresh water fish caught annually in the Presidency. An attempt has been made by the Fisheries Department to compile such statistics relating to sea fisheries on the West Coast through the agency of the staff employed in fish-curing yards. Arrangements are also being made for the collection of such statistics on the East Coast. For the collection of statistics relating to inland fisheries, the Fisheries Department does not possess the requisite staff. The best method of collecting statistics relating to the value of catches in rivers, banks, ponds and streams was discussed at the Collectors' Conference and it is proposed to address a few select Collectors asking for their suggestions as to how best the information required could be gathered.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon :—"Was this not one of the subjects referred to the Fisheries Committee and have they not formulated any scheme to solve the problem?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"The Report of the Committee has not yet been received."

General

Alleged undertaking given by the hon. the Minister for Development regarding the Simon Commission.

*171 Q.—Mr. S. Satyamurti : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether before he took office as Minister he gave any undertaking to the Governor or to the Government that he will co-operate with, or at least not oppose the Simon Commission;

(*b*) the exact terms of the undertaking; and

(*c*) the reasons why he gave any such undertaking?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Apart from the question of undertaking or not the Minister regrets he cannot answer any questions regarding his relations with His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister to say whether what is stated in answer to clause (*a*) is a fact or not. The answer is 'Apart from the question of undertaking or not' etc., I want to know what the answer to clause (*a*) of the question is."

The hon. the President :—"The hon. Minister says that he is not prepared to answer any question regarding his relations with His Excellency the Governor."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am relying on the words 'Apart from the question of undertaking or not'."

The hon the PRESIDENT :—"He is not prepared to answer the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am merely asking the meaning of the phrase."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That cannot form a supplemental question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know what the answer to my question is?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The answer to the question is there."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, the hon. Minister says that apart from the question of undertaking or not he is not prepared to answer any question regarding his relations with His Excellency the Governor. That is alright. But he seems to make an exception in the case of his undertaking in regard to the Simon Commission. I would request you to kindly go through the answer and . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not able to understand the answer in that sense."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether he gave any undertaking to the Government apart from the Governor?"

The hon. Mr M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"No, Sir."

Industries

Testing of subsoil water sources in Kurnool, etc.

*172 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether any action has been taken in regard to the testing of subsoil water sources by the Collectors of Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary?

A.—No action has been taken by the Collectors; but as the hon. Member is perhaps already aware, an experimental survey of the subsoil supplies of water is in progress in certain villages in the Bellary firka.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, whether any action is contemplated to be taken by the Collectors of the districts of Anantapur and Kurnool?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It depends on the report."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether any report is expected from the Bellary district in the near future?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I am not sure, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"As regards Bellary district, may I know what method they are going to adopt for the survey, whether they have any special expert staff or whether they are utilizing the ordinary Public Works Department staff itself?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is made by the boring staff of the Industries Department."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Subsoil survey is different from 'boring'; and may I know whether a report has been called for about the special methods to be pursued in subsoil survey ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Everything will be known as soon as the report is received."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know how far the Government are making use of expert water diviners ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I believe there is one such man."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is one quite sufficient ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know what is the plan of action approved by the Government for the survey ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Facilities for learning certain arts from the prisoners at Alipuram.

*173 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the answer to clause (viii) of my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the recommendation of the Special Officer on page 23 of the report on the Bellary district that 'while the prisoners are at Alipuram facilities might be given to the residents of Bellary or other places in the district' to learn certain arts from them has been considered ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

A.—Coir fibre is difficult to obtain in Bellary and no coir industry is carried on in either the Alipuram Jail or the Bellary Jail. Facilities cannot therefore be provided at the jail for people to learn coir rope making, etc., from the Mappilla prisoners. Nor is it practicable to take these prisoners to Kudligi where there are coconut trees to teach the people there, as it is 40 miles by road with no railway communication.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. the Development Minister to consider the feasibility of taking some people from Kudligi to Bellary itself and teach them there ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The answer is contained in the first sentence of the answer already given."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that coir is exported from the West Coast to Bellary ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not know, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask whether coir cannot be taken from Kudligi to Bellary and whether the freight will be a serious handicap ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have to make arrangements with the Jail department. At present there are some other industries."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to carry on further correspondence with the Jail department and see whether this cannot be done?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I shall consider it, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is there no jail accommodation in Kudligi?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sub-Jail?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not know, Sir."

Inclusion of spinning in the curriculum of studies for elementary schools.

*174 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 2 of his report regarding Kurnool district, that " as a subsidiary occupation spinning is popular with the Kapus and the Malas," whether the Government have considered the advisability of introducing spinning as a subject of immediate study into all elementary schools in the district, more especially into elementary schools for girls?

A.—The teaching of spinning in elementary schools is already provided for in the rules issued under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to note (5) to clause (*b*) of the rules framed under section 3 (v) of the Act. The Government do not consider that any further action is needed.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the Government whether they are prepared to introduce spinning in elementary schools in which Kapus and Malas are reading without restriction of time?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like to answer supplementary questions as this question refers to elementary schools."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When the answer is to be made by a Minister other than the one to whom the question is addressed, intimation used to be sent to the Secretary to the Council who would make the necessary alterations. I think the hon. Ministers will do well to advise their Secretaries to follow this procedure so that there may not be any confusion in the House."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I request you to permit me to put the question to the hon. Minister for Education?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As a special case."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. Minister for Education whether he is prepared to introduce spinning in the elementary schools in which Kapus and Malas are reading throughout the week without restricting it to four hours a week?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member is aware that elementary schools in this province except those under Government for training purposes are managed either by aided bodies or local self-governing institutions. It will not be possible for the Government to say that they will do this, because it is a matter entirely under the control of the local bodies and aided institutions. They may do anything provided they do not go against the rules in the Educational Code."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether there is no such rule restricting the hours of spinning to four in a week ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is so, Sir. This was arrived at after consulting persons who were greatly interested in the spinning movement. It should not be possible for a teacher to confine the students to spinning work only. That was the reason why this restriction of four hours was laid down and Government think that it is a reasonable one."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether weaving also is compulsory in schools teaching spinning ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir, the hon. Member evidently has not read the Government Order. Otherwise he would not have put this question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether he is not prepared to allow spinning to go on for a longer number of hours in schools in which Kapus and Malas are reading ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall consider this point, if the local bodies and other aided institutions concerned make out a case for the removal of the restriction."

Tours

Tours by the hon. Minister for Development.

*175 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of tours undertaken by him since the 31st March last up to date ;

(*b*) the districts visited by him ;

(*c*) the nature and extent of the official work done by him during those tours ;

(*d*) whether he did any party or propaganda work during those tours ;

(*e*) whether he paid from his pocket for the expenses of any of these tours ; and

(*f*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) Two, one on my way from Madras to Ootacamund and the other from Ootacamund to Madras.

(*b*) Madura, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.

(*c*) *First tour* (*April* 1928)—

Inspection of the Madura Technical Institute and Veterinary Hospital, Trichinopoly.

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Second tour (*August* 1928)—

Coimbatore.—Inspection of the Agricultural College, Veterinary Hospital, Pallapalaiyam Sugarcane Crushing Society, Co-operative Urban Bank, St. Joseph's Industrial School and Industrial School at Peelamedu.

Visited the Young Men's Christian Association Rural Reconstruction centre at Ramanathapuram.

Avanashi.—Inspection of cotton seed societies.

Perumanallur.—Opened the Co-operative Supervising Union.

Tiruppur.—Visited the Tiruppur Co-operative Trading Society.

Kambliampatti.—Inspected the Land Mortgage Bank.

Perundurai.—Inspected the colony of the depressed classes.

Erode.—Inspection of Co-operative Urban Bank.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) The question does not arise.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), I find the words 'inspection' and 'visiting' used again and again. I want to know the exact nature of the official work done, whether any representations were inquired into and so on ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Inspections are usually made whenever there are important references pending with regard to those institutions. Visits to institutions are generally made in the course of the tours to get acquainted with their working."

11-15 a.m. Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the inspection of the Madura Technical Institute, may I know from the hon. the Minister what were the references made on which he inspected the Institute ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I wanted to be satisfied whether the institute was working at a loss or not."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the Coimbatore Agricultural College, may I know what were the references on which he inspected that College ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I wanted to have an idea of its working."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it then that there was no official work done, apart from shaking hands with the members of the staff ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Not only shook hands, but also made a detailed study of the institution."

Excise

Action taken on the resolution regarding prohibition.

* 176 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken to carry out the resolution of this Council on the question of prohibition in twenty years ;

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(*b*) what the number of—

(i) toddy shops,

(ii) arrack shops,

(iii) foreign liquor shops, was in the Kurnool district for the year 1927–28;

(*c*) what their number is at present; and

(*d*) what the total number of gallons sold monthly at these shops was during 1927–28 as compared with the monthly sales from January to the end of June 1928?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 370.

(*b*) (i) 419, (ii) 185 } including the shops in the Banganapalle State.

(iii) Nil.

(*c*) As the toddy lease runs up to the end of September, the Government presume that the present number of toddy shops is 419. The present number of arrack shops is 184. No foreign liquor taverns have been opened in the district for the lease of 1928–29.

(*d*) No accounts are maintained to show the quantity of toddy sold in each shop. The number of trees marked for the shops for each month and the monthly sales of arrack in the shops are as shown below:—

—	Toddy—Number of trees marked.		Arrack shop—Consumption (proof gallons).	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
January	16,271	17,528	3,333	4,779
February	18,099	19,380	3,175	4,912
March	20,835	13,672	3,181	4,926
April	6,544	12,584	3,397	4,934
May	10,087	11,147	3,641	6,675
June	13,773	15,646	3,786	7,788

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Excise, in view of the fact that the number of trees marked and the consumption in proof gallons in arrack shops have both increased, what further action he proposes to take to mitigate the drink evil in the district of Kurnool?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I believe there is an excise advisory committee to make recommendations and the officers of the department will also go into the question and make recommendations for mitigating drink."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the hon. the Minister will undertake to get such recommendations made?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The recommendations are usually made."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what the composition of the advisory committee is?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR.—"Some members of municipalities and some elected by renters, some nominated and others."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Has it got an elected majority?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is my impression."

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Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"May I know whether a toddy vendor or an arrack seller is on that board?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"I believe there is a representative of that class on the board."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister is getting any periodical reports from what he calls the Excise Advisory Committee of that district?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"The Excise Advisory Committee do not correspond with the Government; their proceedings go to the Collector who forwards them to the Excise Commissioner."

Action taken on the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committees.

*177 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the extent to which the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committees have been given effect to;

(b) whether any reports are received from the Collectors regarding the recommendations of such advisory committees and how many of them have been given effect to; and

(c) whether any of such committees recommended—

(1) the closure of any toddy or arrack shop;

(2) the introduction of rationing system;

(3) the removal of those shops from localities where it is objectionable to have them; and what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) The hon. Member will find the information required in Appendix B of the Annual Excise Administration Report.

(b) An annual report is received from the Commissioner of Excise but not from Collectors.

(c) (1) Yes.

(2) Not so far as Government are aware.

(3) Yes. The action taken is detailed in the Administration Reports.

Education of the people on the evils of drink.

*178 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for the education of the people on the evils of drink and the anti-drink propaganda?

A.—The Excise Advisory Committee has made the following proposals:—

(1) that a definite sum of money should be earmarked for expenditure each year for propaganda work to discourage the drink habit;

(2) that the propaganda work, which is now being done by private societies, should be subsidized;

(3) that an organization on the lines of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society should be formed for propaganda work; and

(4) that attempts should be made, if possible, to carry out propaganda work through the agency of village panchayats, co-operative societies, etc.

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The Government have accepted in principle the plan of contributing to the resources of non-official temperance organizations but detailed proposals have not yet been formulated.

Rao Bahadur Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" May I know, if municipalities and taluk boards desire to carry on propaganda work, they will be subsidized by Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" That has not been considered ; now the suggestion is made, it will be considered."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know if the Government, in accepting the plan of contributing to the resources of non-official temperance organizations, have made up their mind that they shall not do propaganda themselves through Government agency but only through subsidized non-official agency ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" On the other hand, the Government will help such officials as are willing to do propaganda work."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I take it, therefore, that the expenditure which is provided for in one of the recommendations, will be spent partly by the agency of Government servants and partly by the agency of non-officials ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" If Government officials wish to do it, they will be allowed."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" With reference to clause (3) of the answer, is it intended to form a Drunkards' Aid Society to do propaganda work ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" The hon. Member for the University is evidently referring to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, an institution which is viewed with favour by the Government. It does not contain only discharged prisoners."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know, apart from this agency to which reference has been made in this answer, whether the Government have come to any conclusion as to the lines of propaganda work to be carried on and, if so, what they are ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" These are some of the lines which have been indicated. The idea is to allow such officers of Government as are willing to undertake propaganda work to do it. It is not compulsory."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Does this include Excise officers also ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" Excise officers are also interested in reducing consumption and some have actually made proposals to that end."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" I just want to know how many out of the four proposals have been accepted by the Government and which ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" All of them."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I know whether Government encourage an Excise officer trying in every possible way to help a renter in establishing his shop in the most attractive place possible, and within a short distance of the road ? "

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member will give an instance where an Excise officer wanted to locate a shop at the most attractive place, it will be looked into."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if an Excise officer in carrying on propaganda work can advise renters not to bid ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not believe that is the only way of carrying on propaganda work. Of course they will advise the drunkards not to drink."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" It is said the Government have accepted in principle the plan of contributing to the resources of non-official temperance organizations but detailed proposals have not yet been formulated. May I know when it was that the Government accepted the principle and when they propose to have these detailed proposals formulated ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It was accepted by the Government within a month and detailed suggestions have been called for."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" As regards clause (4) of the answer, has the hon. Minister corresponded with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Registrar-General of Panchayats to help in the propaganda work ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe those agencies also have been contemplated."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister for Excise whether there are three shops, one toddy, one brandy and one arrack, near the Memorial Hall street which the Collector of Madras admits should not be there because it is near to the Lord Willingdon Reading Room ? The Collector has written openly saying that the site is bad and asked us to select a new site. We showed him a place outside in Park Town, but the vendor said that he would not have sales there. So to oblige him, the Collector says the shops must continue. Is he a man for discouraging drink or encouraging it ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member has stated some facts. I cannot draw any inferences without the necessary materials."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether in this propaganda work, Government encourage picketing by non-official Members ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It all depends on the method of picketing ; if it is going to interfere with the peace, Government will not encourage If you tell people not to drink, Government will encourage you."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether before the Government comes to a conclusion they will place the proposals before the House so that the House may have an opportunity of placing their views before the Minister ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe they will have to come to the House for at least money grants."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" As to keeping the peace, can the hon. Minister assure the House that Government will see that the toddy renters will keep the peace in the case of non-officials' picketing ? "

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We are now in propaganda and not in keeping the peace."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the plan of contributing to the resources of non-official temperance organizations is to be extended to the Tea Planters' Association ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If there are any tea planters doing temperance work, of which I am not aware, probably they may also come in."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether any steps will be taken to prevent counter-propaganda work ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government may issue instructions, but how far they will be effective I cannot say."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if excise officers carry on propaganda work, Government will give them an undertaking that they will not be looked upon with disfavour ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have not said instructions will be issued to excise officers to carry on propaganda work. What I said was there are excise officers who are interested in the work."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government contemplate any results of the propaganda work and whether therefore they intend providing in the next year's budget for any probable loss in excise revenue as a result of their effective propaganda against drink ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The question has not been yet started and the Finance Member may probably consider it."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Will the hon. the Minister call upon the non-official temperance organizations to formulate proposals for checking this drink evil ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Some of them have been already addressed."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether, whenever a municipal council reports that a certain place is objectionable, Government will remove the shop from that place ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That does not come in the question of propaganda."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether in recognizing non-official temperance organizations the hon. Minister will see to it that in the name of prohibition of drink tea drinking is not extended beyond limits ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Tea is not part of the Excise department."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister in permitting local bodies to do propaganda work will recognize the expenditure incurred in that work as proper expenditure ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I don't know if under the present laws local bodies are allowed to spend moneys on such work. If they are not allowed, I do not at present propose to move for an amendment of the Act."

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11-30 a.m. Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" Will the hon. Minister suggest to the Government that this should be made a proper item of expenditure ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" It is perfectly open to the hon. Member to move an amendment to the Act for the purpose."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know whether the Minister proposes to ask the Finance Member to budget for the next year's excise revenue less by two or three lakhs with a view to give effect to the propaganda ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" Such a proposal has not yet been made because the whole scheme is just being thought out. If necessary, the next step will be taken."

Instructions issued by the Public Health Department regarding anti-drink propaganda.

*179 *Q*.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any and if so, what instructions have been issued to the Public Health Department to carry on propaganda against the drink evil ?

A.—The Government have permitted the Officers of the Public Health Department to draw attention in their lectures to the effects of intoxicants on the human body and to the evil results on health of an excessive use of them.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether the Government propose to ask the Public Health Department to do active propaganda to educate the people on the evils of drink ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" The Public Health Department is, I believe, already doing it, and probably when the Government undertakes the scheme under contemplation, the Health Department would do more propaganda work."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister expects the Health Department only to point out to the people that excessive drinking is bad ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" There are some who are great drunkards. There are others who are moderate drinkers. It will be possible to do something with the moderate drinkers. It will not be possible to do anything with the other class of people."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju :—" What about the evil effects of the drink ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" Certainly I may assure the hon. Member that these health officers doing propaganda work will not advise the people to take it and will not say it is good."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar :—" Apart from the public health point of view, will the health officers be prevented from giving lectures on the economic side of the question ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" They will not be prevented."

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the public health officers will have lecture halls near the toddy shops ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There are so many toddy shops all over the presidency and I do not know whether it will be possible to have a lecture hall for every shop."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Government will give instructions to the agency doing propaganda work as to the lines on which propaganda should be carried on ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes ; necessary instructions will be given."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government will supply magic lanterns to the health officers and also the necessary conveyances ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member's suggestion is one of the things now under consideration."

Medical

Deaths in the General Hospital under chloroform during 1926–28.

*180 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state :—

(*a*) for how many years each of the following assistant surgeons have been chloroformists in the General Hospital—

(i) Dr. Govindarajulu Nayudu,

(ii) Dr. Vedavanam,

(iii) Dr. Sivaraman,

(iv) Dr. Appu Mudaliyar,

(v) Dr. Kini ;

(*b*) how many deaths under chloroform occurred during the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 ;

(*c*) how many deaths under chloroform occurred during the term of each of them ;

(*d*) whether any enquiry was held over those deaths ;

(*e*) what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such things in future ; and

(*f*) how many changes were made in the post of the chloroformist during the last two years ?

A.—(*a*)—

(i) Dr. Govindarajulu Nayudu. (ii) Dr. Vedavanam. (iii) Dr. Sivaraman.	No record is available. These officers were assistants to the First Surgeon for several years and during part of this period acted as anæsthetists.
(iv) Dr. Appu Mudaliyar.	From 1st May 1926 to 22nd October 1927.
(v) Dr. Kini ...	From 27th January 1923 to 5th January 1925.

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(*b*) There were four deaths under chloroform during each of the three years.

(*c*) The information is not available.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) If the hon. Member will suggest what additional precautions should be taken to prevent such accidents, the Government will be pleased to consider them ;

(*f*) Three.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether the first three persons who were chloroformists for a long time and then made assistants to the Surgeon left the hospital and the vacancy was filled up by a new man ? Were there not at that time two chloroformists available, one, the former chloroformist who became the assistant to the First Surgeon, and the other a new man ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If I rightly follow the question of the hon. Member. . . . "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am so sorry, Sir, I will repeat the question. An assistant surgeon in the senior rank was taken and made the chloroformist. He worked for eight or ten years and at the end of that period he was given the post of assistant to the First Surgeon. A new man came to take his place and his services are at any time available for chloroforming in the General Hospital."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member may be perfectly right in his statement."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, this was the arrangement. Chloroformists were not sent out of the hospitals frequently. The expert was always available in the hospital in the capacity of another officer. I want to know whether that arrangement exists now."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think an amendment of the Standing Orders is necessary to enable Dr. Mallayya to put questions in this manner."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Questions put in the ordinary way are not understood by the hon. the Minister. (Laughter.) To explain the thing to the Minister I have to go a bit out of the way, Sir. You will excuse me."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether the arrangement referred to by Dr. Mallayya is still in vogue in the General Hospital ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I was not aware of the arrangement referred to by Dr. Mallayya and so I cannot say whether it is there or not."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the men are there for one or two years, mostly junior men, and then shifted at frequent intervals ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not sure if all the men in the General Hospital are junior men. I think that there is at least one of ten years' standing."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I question that statement, Sir."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already said that the hon. Member will not be in order."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I asked the Minister to give me definite information on that point, Sir. May I know why no deaths are reported during the term of the first six men?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I only find five men mentioned."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"There were six men. Deaths occurred after they left the place. I was also there. There were no deaths when they were there. It was when the change was introduced. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is exhausting all his materials." (Laughter.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"No, Sir. I have plenty still. I want certain facts so that the hon. Minister may come prepared to answer me. The hon. the Revenue Member cannot then say that the Minister had not sufficient notice. I want to know whether the deaths began to occur as a result of frequent changes in the staff."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member has asked for figures for three years 1926, 1927 and 1928 and these have been given. There is no indication in the question about the previous figures."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Clause (*c*) of the question asks how many deaths under chloroform occurred during the term of each of them."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"And the answer is that the information is not available."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"The Minister said just now that there is no such question on paper." (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I would point out to the hon. Member that when the Government say that the information is not available they mean that it is not available in the Secretariat. It is open to the hon. Member to ask whether the Minister will get the information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"But, on the floor of the House, when the question is there staring him in the face, the Minister says that no such question is there."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member is probably referring to clause (*c*). He will see from the answer that no record is available as to the deaths which might have occurred then."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know what the Government is going to do in the matter of preventing deaths when under chloroform?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If left to themselves they will consider the proposition and do what they are advised to do."

Proposed construction of the Ranipet Hospital.

*181 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the grant made by the Government for the construction of the Ranipet Hospital is;

(*b*) how far it is from Vellore;

(*c*) whether there are two good up-to-date hospitals in Vellore, a Mission and a Government Hospital;

(*d*) what is the population of Vellore; and

(*e*) whether the Government consider that there is need for maintaining two hospitals within a raidus of a mile?

A.—(*a*) The Government have sanctioned a grant of 20 per cent of the cost of constructing the hospital subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000.

(*b*) Eighteen miles.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) 50,210 as per census of 1921.

(*e*) Judging from the number of patients treated in the two hospitals (vide statement [a] attached), the Government consider that they meet a real want.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know what the necessity is to spend this large amount at a place where there are already two big hospitals?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The Government felt that there is need."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I am not referring to the Vellore hospital. I am only referring to the Ranipet hospital which is only 18 miles from the Vellore hospital. The Missionaries are constructing a pukka building and the Government are contributing a huge amount. Where is the necessity for it?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The people there felt the necessity and the Government also are satisfied that there is necessity."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Are the Government in possession of information that a patient, a minor boy in a school, suffering from double pneumonia was refused admission into this hospital?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Minister is not aware of it."

Admission of students in the Vizagapatam Medical School.

*182 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) for how many students is accommodation available in the Vizagapatam Medical College; and

(*b*) how many were admitted last year and how many were refused admission?

A.—(*a*) Accommodation is available for an annual admission of 32 students.

(*b*) Thirty-two. No candidate was refused admission, but six of those originally selected did not join the College.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know why there is paucity of students in the Vizagapatam Medical College?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"All candidates who sought admission were admitted."

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 411 infra.

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Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Six students more are required. Why, when there is accommodation in the Vizagapatam Medical College, the Government think of building another College at Vellore at a cost of Rs. 13,00,000 ? "

Government Order regarding the L.M.P. course.

* 183 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Order issued in April last that an L.M.P. student failing in a class should complete his subject and put in a full year's course thereafter before he can appear for the next higher examination is made applicable in the case of students who had joined the medical schools before the issue of the said Government Order ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have since modified their order so as not to affect the students already in the school ?

A.—(a) The order was passed not in April but on the 9th March 1928 ; and it was to the effect mentioned in the question.

(b) In view of the fact that the students who appeared for the examination in April last had no previous intimation of the change, the Government have allowed those who failed in April the option of proceeding with their studies in the next higher class under the old rule or of remaining in the lower class under the new arrangement.

Appointment of the Surgeon-General, Madras.

* 184 Q.—Mr. S. Satyamurti : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for the delay in the appointment of the new Surgeon-General for Madras ; and

(b) whether he proposes to appoint an Indian to the place and if not, why not ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government of India has to make the appointment.

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know when the Surgeon-General was appointed ? I find from the newspapers that the appointment has been made."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" The hon. Member has seen it in the newspapers. I have also seen it in them. I have no official communication yet."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Am I to understand that the Ministers are powerless to appoint to the post one of our men like Colonel Bradfield ? "

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know whether the Minister is in a position to answer clause (b) ? In view of the fact that there is no official communication about the appointment, may I know whether there is a proposal to appoint or to recommend the appointment of an Indian to the place, and if not, why not ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" The Government of India is to make the appointment. The Madras Government has done whatever it could in the matter."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"I want to know what part the Government of Madras have had in making this appointment and what they have done ?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"The Madras Government is to advise the India Government. I am not in a position to disclose the exact nature of that advice as it is confidential."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"Has the Madras Government advised the Government of India to appoint an Indian ?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"All that is contained in the despatch is confidential."

Grievances of nurses in the General Hospital, Madras.

* 185 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty : With reference to question No. 1843, answered on 30th March 1928, regarding grievances of the nurses in the General Hospital, Madras, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have examined the points raised in the statement of Mr. Fenner Brockway ; and

(*b*) whether they have taken any action in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A statement [a] showing the action taken is laid on the table.

Public Health

Consideration of the five-year programme of rural water-supply by the Kurnool District Board.

* 186 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the five-year programme of rural water-supply submitted last year by the District Board of Kurnool ; and

(*b*) what steps they propose to take or have already taken to carry out that programme ?

A.—(*a*) A 3 years (not 5 years) programme for improvement of water-supply in rural areas was called for in 1927 from every district board with a view to ensure that the grants given by the Government for the improvement of rural water-supply are spent in a systematic manner. The Kurnool District Board has submitted a programme accordingly for 1927–28, 1928–29 and 1929–30.

(*b*) Each local board must carry out its own programme, but Government grants are made with reference to the amounts ear-marked for the improvement of water-supply in such programmes.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether the Government have granted a sum sufficient to carry out a year's programme out of the three years programme submitted to them by the President of the District Board ?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"Notice, Mr. President."

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a Printed as Appendix II on page 411 infra.

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Alleged periodical visitations of cholera in Kistna district.

*187 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the periodical visitations of the epidemic of cholera in Kistna district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the abovesaid epidemic is spread by the Kistna river; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for proposals for providing sufficient disinfecting screens at the mouth of the delta?

A.—(a) Yes. The following statement shows the incidence of mortality from cholera in the Kistna district from 1918 up to the 14th August 1928:—

Kistna district before bifurcation—

Year.	Death from cholera.
1918	8,213
1919	1,003
1920	2,125
1921	2,430
1922	204
1923 to 1925	141
Kistna district after bifurcation—	
1926	14
1927	1,812
1928 January to 14th August 1928 ...	1,970

(b) No. But the river canals are to a large extent responsible for the spread of infection.

(c) The suggestion is considered to be impracticable.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I ask the hon. Minister for Public Health whether the Government are aware that large quantities of impure water are falling into the Krishna canal and that is the reason for the spread of cholera in the Kistna district?" 11-45 a.m.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"At present I am not aware of it. The hon. Member being the Chairman of the municipality, I believe, his information may be correct."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"In view of that fact, may I ask whether the Government will be pleased to bring into operation at an early date a drainage scheme?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the municipality has made an application and if the municipality is anxious to carry on the measure, I am sure the Government will not be lacking in their help."

Progress of the drainage scheme of Rajahmundry.

*188 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state in what stage the drainage scheme of Rajahmundry is?

A.—At the request of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council, the Government have recently sanctioned the investigation of a partial scheme for the construction of an intercepting sewer along the river-bund.

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Education

Inspection of schools by senior and junior deputy inspectors of schools.

* 189 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the number of schools on an average which each senior and junior deputy inspector of schools is given for inspection ; and

(*b*) whether these officers find time to visit the schools more than once in the course of a year and to attend teachers' gatherings?

A.—(*a*) On an average each deputy inspector of schools, whether of the senior or of the junior grade, is ordinarily entrusted with the annual inspection of 133 elementary schools for boys.

(*b*) In addition to annual inspection, the deputy inspectors of schools are required to pay visits for improvement, at least once a year, to the schools in their jurisdiction. The officers are also required to arrange for the various primary teachers' associations holding frequent meetings at convenient centres and for the delivery of addresses on important matters connected with elementary education.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—"With reference to the answer given to clause (*b*) of this question, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether there is any proposal before the Government for the increase of the inspecting staff for inspecting elementary schools ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I am just now considering whether an increase in the inspection staff for elementary schools is necessary."

Provision of clerks for higher elementary schools.

* 190 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that higher elementary training schools are not provided with any clerk ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the clerical work in the training schools is taxing and whether the regular teachers have to do it by working out of school hours ; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of providing clerks at least for higher elementary training schools, if not for all training schools ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The matter is under consideration.

Libraries

Provision of itinerant libraries by the Nuzvid Taluk Board.

* 191 *Q.*—The Zamindar of Gollapalli : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state in what stage the proposals of the Nuzvid Taluk Board to provide itinerant libraries are ?

A.—The Government have not approved of the proposal to start itinerating libraries but have suggested to the Taluk Board the advisability of maintaining libraries at one or more fixed centres.

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Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know why the Government have not approved of the proposal to start itinerating libraries ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" For the simple reason that we will have to spend a lot before we begin the thing and secondly it is doubtful whether people will take advantage of these libraries."

Civil Justice

Proposed construction of a building for Vellore District Court.

*192 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to construct a building for the District Court in Vellore on a site adjacent to the American Mission Hospital or in some other locality ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Munsif's Court, the Sub-Court, the Sub-Magistrate's Court and the Deputy Magistrate's Court are all located within the Fort and that within the past eight years no inconvenience was felt for want of accommodation by the District Judges for holding their courts ; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of abandoning the idea of the new building for the District Court ?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) There is no such proposal before Government.

(*b*) Yes.

The Government are aware that dissatisfaction is felt with the present accommodation.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether there is any proposal before the Government to take over some one of the many buildings which are under the occupation of the Police in Vellore Fort or for making additions to the present Court buildings in the Fort itself ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" There is no such proposal before the Government."

Proposed construction of the Vellore district court outside the Fort.

*193 *Q.*—Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to construct a new district court at Vellore outside the Fort ;

(*b*) whether other civil courts are located in the Fort and why the district court is to be removed to a place outside the Fort ; and

(*c*) whether the Government have received any memorial regarding this from the public of Vellore ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 192.

(*c*) No

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Appointment of Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu as Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

* 194 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the principles under which Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu was selected for appointment as a Judge of the Court of Small Causes;

(b) whether he was a prominent member of the Justice Party, and whether he was recommended to the Government by any prominent leader of the Justice Party;

(c) whether there were other candidates for the vacancy, whose merits were considered by the Government;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) is in the affirmative, the names of such candidates, and the reasons, why Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu was preferred ultimately by the Government;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently come to an understanding with certain leaders of the Justice Party in the matter of appointments to higher services;

(f) if the answer to clause (e) is in the affirmative, what is the understanding that has been arrived at, and with whom, and whether this had anything to do with the assurance of co-operation with the Simon Commission by the Justice Party; and

(g) if the answer to (e) is in the affirmative, whether Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu's appointment as Judge of Court of Small Causes was in pursuance of the understanding arrived at?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) Out of a number of candidates Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu was considered the most suitable for the appointment.

(e), (f) & (g) There was no such or any other understanding.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member who the other candidates were for this appointment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Having regard to the feeling of those unsuccessful candidates, I shall not give out their names"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know why the hon. the Law Member fights shy of the feeling of unsuccessful candidates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because I have respect for the feelings of others."

Proposed direct recruitments to district and subordinate judgeships.

* 195 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government are going to make direct recruitments to district judgeships and subordinate judgeships and if so, how many posts in each?

A.—There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government have submitted any rules or schemes to the Government of India for the recruitment of subordinate and district judges?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No scheme has yet been submitted."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Are there any rules under the consideration of the Government of Madras? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No such proposal is before the Government. It is clearly stated in the answer given there."

Introduction of Kanarese as the court language in Nilgiris district.

*196 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Badaga, Kurumba, Kota and Toda languages spoken in the district of Nilgiris are dialects of Kanarese (vide Linguistic Survey of India, Volume IV);

(b) whether they are aware that according to the census of 1921 out of a total population of 126,519 in the district the number speaking Kanarese and the aforesaid dialects is 60,621 whilst the Tamil-speaking population which is mostly immigrant is but 39,032; and

(c) if so, why Kanarese is not the language of the law courts and the schools, whilst Tamil is?

A.—(a) Government are aware that such an opinion is held regarding Badaga and Kurumba. They have not heard before that Thoda or Kota were supposed to have any affinity to Kanarese.

(b) From the Census Report of Madras for 1921, the numbers of persons speaking Kanarese and 'other languages' are 14,753 and 46,090 respectively. The total is 60,843 which is much the same figure as that quoted in the question.

(c) As regards the Law Courts the present arrangement so far as the Government is aware best suits the convenience of the majority of the litigants: at all events no complaints on the subject have been received. As regards schools the rules provide for instructions being given in the vernacular of the pupils wherever this is practicable.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" In view of the statistics given in answer to this question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he will consider this question of introducing Kanarese language in law courts and schools? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir, there was no special representation whatsoever from the people of the district."

Labour

Tour of the Labour Commissioner in June last.

*197 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Commissioner of Labour left Madras on tour in June or July this year; and

(b) whether at that time labour troubles and strikes seemed imminent in some of the textile mills in Madras?

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A.—(*a*) The Commissioner of Labour was in Ootacamund during the greater part of June and left Madras on tour early in July.

(*b*) The Commissioner reported in June about the likelihood of a strike in the Choolai Mills.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the reason why the Labour Commissioner when he knew that there was a strike imminent in Madras he went to Ootacamund ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Commissioner was in close touch with the whole affair. Even though he was at Ootacamund, his office was here."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" When did he actually return to Madras from Ootacamund ? "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know whether there was any strike at Ootacamund in the month of June ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The answer is obvious."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If he had been here, there would not have been any necessity for him to go down. May I know why the Commissioner went to Ootacamund ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because during the hot weather, he can remain in Ootacamund."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it permitted by the Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, it is permitted."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the Government ask him to look into the whole question now ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Not necessary, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Is it not one of the most important duties of the Labour Commissioner to be present here personally at the time of the strike instead of enjoying rest at Ootacamund ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said already, he was in touch with the situation and he took a very important part in settling the dispute."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I suppose, when he was at Ootacamund, there was no strike in his office here ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not think I can answer that question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the supplementary answer given by the hon. Member in charge, may I know what important part he played ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" He met both the parties and after discussing with them he settled the dispute."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know when he came to Madras ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have no information."

Motor Vehicles Act

Status and pay of bus inspectors.

* 198 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place before the House a statement showing the number, status, pay or income of officers performing the function of inspectors of buses in the Madras City, and in various other places in the Presidency and the receipts of fees for inspection, for the year ending 30th June 1928 ?

A.—Information is not readily available and is being collected. When complete, the statement will be placed on the table.

Motor-car accidents in the Presidency.

* 199 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement of motor-car and motor-bus accidents in the several districts of this Presidency resulting in deaths of human beings and grievous hurt to them during the six months ending 30th June 1928 ; and

(b) to state what steps Government have taken or contemplate taking to reduce such accidents ?

A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) Government of their own motion and on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police and District Magistrates are amending the Motor Vehicles Rules so as to prevent accidents as far as possible.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire as to why the Government did not keep a register of deaths due to serious accidents ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The reason is obvious. The Government did not think it worth while to collect statistics of deaths caused on account of bus accidents all over the Presidency."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Do not Government think it their duty to have a record of human beings lost in such accidents ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" This information is available at the headquarters of the districts."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Did not the Government send for this information before they prepared this answer ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I did not think it an important matter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is there no rule that all deaths arising out of accidents should be reported to the Government ? "

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Do not the Government think that it is desirable to have such a record so that the Government may know as to how these deaths occurred ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not think it necessary."

Police

Age-limit for appointment of probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police.

* 200 Q.—Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what age-limit is prescribed for appointment as probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police ;

(*b*) whether any distinction is made in the matter of age-limit in the case of candidates already in Government service applying for the above post ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that a higher age-limit is prescribed for candidates already in Government service for appointment as Jailors and Deputy Jailors in the Jail Department ; and

(*d*) if so, whether the Government will consider the advisability of extending similar concession for candidates in Government service applying for appointment as Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police ?

A.—(*a*) A candidate must be above 21 and under 23 years of age on the 1st August preceding the date of selection.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer given to clause (*c*) of this question, may I know what is the age-limit fixed for candidates already in Government service for appointment as Jailors and Deputy Jailors in the Jail Department ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The age-limit fixed for candidates already in Government service for appointment as Jailors and Deputy Jailors is 32 and 28 respectively, and for those outside the Government service, 25 years in both cases."

Irrigation

Systematic execution of improvements to irrigation works.

* 201 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for more systematically carrying out improvements to irrigation works than is now done ?

A.—Instructions have been issued to the local officers for ensuring the systematic execution of kudimaramat works, and a copy of these instructions has been placed on the Council table in reply to question No. 9.

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Instructions have also been issued for the investigation and execution of schemes for new irrigation works and improvements to existing works by the Minor Irrigation staff. A copy of G.O. No. 2314,[a] Revenue, dated 16th November 1927, is placed on the table.

As regards repairs to minor works to be carried out by the Public Works Department, the question of accelerating their execution was recently considered by Government and two additional divisions, one for the Madras Circle, including the Ceded districts, and another for the Bezwada Circle, have been sanctioned with the necessary additional establishment. A copy of G.O. No. 1814 I.,[b] dated 25th July 1928, on the subject is placed on the table.

Improvement of the water-supply in the Palar river.

* 202 *Q.*—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of days or months for which water was received in the Kaverippakkam, Mayendiravadi and Dusi tanks (North Arcot district) in the Palar anicut system since the resettlement in 1914;

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to augment the supply of water in the Palar; and

(*c*) whether the Government will lay on the table a statement showing—

(1) the extent of the ayacut,

(2) the total assessment, and

(3) the amount of remissions granted under the aforesaid three tanks within the past five years?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Information on these points has been called for.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Kaverippakkam tank received its normal supply of water only once during the last ten years?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The information that we have is that the tank has received supply 64 times within twenty years."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"That is not an answer to my question."

Irrigation of lands under the Muniyeru channel.

*203 *Q.*—The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (i) to place on the table a statement showing (*a*) the areas cultivated with wet crop under the Muniyeru channel in each fasli from 1866 to 1927, (*b*) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu for the construction, development and maintenance of the irrigation scheme, and (*c*) the revenue realized by him during each of the years in the said period and (ii) to state—

(*a*) whether ever since the Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu was authorized in B.P. No. 7888, dated 31st October 1866, to execute the Muniyeru channel work at his own cost and make necessary arrangements, the Government have considered the desirability of taking up the project

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a Printed as Appendix III on page 412–413 infra. b Separately laid on the table.

themselves and making improvements in accordance with the opinion expressed by Colonel G. V. Winson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, that the scheme was feasible and might even yield a small profit on the outlay incurred;

(b) whether the permission granted to the Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu in B.P. No. 7888, dated 31st October 1866, was not intended to extend irrigation only to the Government lands in Nandigama village;

(c) if so, whether the Government are aware that the Zamindar now intends to utilize the Muniyeru water to his home farm and ryoti lands in extent of about 400 and 600 acres respectively in Kancherla village which is about three miles away from Nandigama;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu has been arbitrarily granting or refusing permission for the irrigation of dry lands, withdrawing water from the fields which were irrigated for some years and coercing the people to execute agreements with harassing terms and thus utilizing the permission granted to him purely for his personal advantage much to the prejudice of the Government ryots in Nandigama village;

(e) if the Government have no information whether they will be pleased to call for a report and examine the methods adopted by the Zamindar in the matter of supplying water for irrigation and in the matter of extending the irrigation from time to time; and

(f) whether the Government will now order a complete investigation of the project and consider whether it will not be financially advantageous to them to take up the project into their own hands and extend irrigation facilities to as many villages as possible?

A.—A report has been called for.

The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM :—"May I know whether the report, when received, will be placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"When the report has been received, the hon. Member's suggestion that it should be placed on the table of the House will be considered."

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands in Nedungal reserve.

*204 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to the original instructions of the Government, the Collector of North Arcot is attempting to dispose of a large extent of land in the Nedungal reserve, to Christians of Wandiwash and other places at the instance of one Rev. Father Paul;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the Collector to give up all endeavours in that direction;

(c) whether they will be pleased to direct the Collector of North Arcot, to reserve for the village-site of the caste Hindus, the plots originally intended for them without giving them away to the Adi-Dravidas of other villages;

(d) whether Aundi Goundan has submitted a memorial claiming an assignment of certain lands to him and his party; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to cancel the sales of lands held contrary to his claims?

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A.—(*a*) The Government have no information other than that conveyed in a letter from the hon. Member containing a statement to this effect.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Board of Revenue has been asked to report what action has been taken in regard to the disposal of the lands. The suggestions of the hon. Member will be considered on receipt of the Board's report.

(*d*) The memorial referred to has been received. The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered on receipt of the Board's report.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether proselytisation work is going on in the North Arcot district and whether the Collector is attempting to dispose of a large extent of land only to those who are likely to get converts to Christianity ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot answer that question without verifying the facts on the point."

Poramboke lands transferred to ayan in North Arcot district.

*205 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to lay on the table a statement showing the extent of tank-bed, grazing ground, poramboke and other communal lands transferred to ayan and assigned either to members of the depressed classes or ex-military men in the past five years in the North Arcot district ; and

(*b*) to state whether the Government will be pleased to direct the Collector of North Arcot to examine the cases of transfer to ayan and cancel them wherever objectionable ?

A.—(*a*) There is no existing return which shows the particulars desired. They would have to be specially compiled ; and Government are not aware of any reason why such compilation should be undertaken.

(*b*) Transfers of poramboke land to ayan are sanctioned by the Collector. The Government have no reason to think that such transfers have been effected without adequate grounds and therefore are unable to issue the instructions suggested.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Revenue Member whether in view of the fact that the present Collector of North Arcot has assigned a large extent of grazing porambokes and other lands to depressed classes men and ex-military men, and to the ' flock ' of one Reverend Paul, and that it has caused tangible inconvenience to the caste ryots of the locality, he will be pleased to call for an exhaustive report ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have already answered that question."

Assignment of lands in Settigunta village in Rajampet taluk.

*206 *Q.*—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have granted the assignment of a large extent of land to Messrs. Best & Co. in Settigunta village of Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district ;

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(b) if so, what is the extent, and what are the conditions, under which the grant was made;

(c) whether there was any opposition at the time of the grant by the villagers and how the opposition was disposed of;

(d) whether Messrs. Best & Co. have improved the land after assignment and if so, how;

(e) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Vijayaraghavalu Chetti of Madras applied for the assignment of about 350 acres of land in the same village of Settigunta and whether a portion of the land applied for was granted after considerable hesitation;

(f) whether it is a fact that this Vijayaraghavulu Chetti has improved another piece of land granted to him some years ago at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 by raising a beautiful fruit garden with mechanical appliances for watering, etc.; and

(g) whether there is any difference in the rules regarding the grant of lands to Europeans and to Indians; if so, what they are?

A.—(a) & (b) In order to secure cheap and adequate production of avaram bark and thus encourage the tanning industry in the Presidency the Government, in March 1918, authorized the Collectors of certain districts, including Cuddapah, to assign waste lands at the disposal of the Government for avaram cultivation under Board's Standing Order No. 19, subject to the conditions specified in the annexure [a] to this answer. In accordance with these orders, the Collector of Cuddapah, in an order of April 1919, assigned 927·94 acres of land in Settigunta village to Messrs. Best & Co., for avaram cultivation. In July 1923 the Government, on the recommendation of the Director of Industries, the Collector and the Board of Revenue, extended for five years from 1st July 1923 the period for the cultivation of the 500 acres which then remained uncultivated and sanctioned the exemption from assessment of this area for a further period of five years.

(c) The Government are not aware of any such opposition. No representation on the subject was made to the Government.

(d) In May 1923 the Collector reported that the company had planted about four hundred acres with avaram and that all except 100 acres had been cleared of the forest growth. The Government have no later information.

(e) In 1925 Mr. P. Vijayaraghavalu Chetti applied to the Collector of Cuddapah for the assignment under the darkhast rules of 399·85 acres of land in Settigunta village for the cultivation of food-grains and fruit-bearing trees under improved methods. The Collector considered it objectionable to assign the western portion of the land which contains a kunta and tree growth protecting the springs which flow through the kunta and sanctioned the assignment of 125 acres in the southern half of the eastern portion, which extent he considered ample for the economic development of the scheme. On a memorial from Mr. Vijayaraghavalu Chetti the Government, after a careful

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a Printed as Appendix IV on page 413 infra.

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examination of the case, sanctioned the assignment of about 250 acres, being the whole of the eastern portion with the exception of a channel to the south.

(*f*) The Government are not aware whether the case is as stated.

(*g*) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. Parasurama Rao :—" In regard to the answer given to clause (*c*), am I to understand the hon. Member to mean that there was no opposition at all by the villagers at the time or that no such opposition was brought to the notice of the Government at the time? May I ask whether he will be pleased to enquire into this aspect of the matter? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I do not propose to enquire now whether there was opposition by the villagers to the grant of land made by the Government in the year 1919."

Reservation of lands for assignment to depressed classes.

* 207 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for modifying the present system of reserving lands for assignment to members of the depressed classes so as to permit more thorough inspections and enquiries after assignment?

A.—The Commissioner of Labour has recently suggested certain proposals on which the Government await a report from the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" The answer given to this question is 'The Commissioner of Labour has recently suggested certain proposals on which the Government await a report from the Board of Revenue.' My question was to ask what the proposals were."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" The proposals were described in full when a similar question was answered on the floor of this House."

Landlord and Tenant

Amending Bill to the Estates Land Act of 1908.

* 208 *Q.*—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the amending Bill to the Estates Land Act of 1908 now is; and

(*b*) when the Government are going to introduce the same in the Council?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 18.

Alleged memorial from Parlakimedi ryots against sanction for record of rights.

* 209 *Q.*—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of petitions received from the ryots of Parlakimedi estate complaining against the sanction for record of rights and settlement under Chapter XI of the Estates Land Act of 1908;

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(*b*) whether it is a fact that appeals are pending in the High Court of Madras between the Parlakimedi estate and certain ryots regarding the right of the estate to levy water-cess and to enhance the rent ; and

(*c*) what action the Government propose to take on the above petitions?

A.—(*a*) The Government have received seven petitions. They understand that the Board of Revenue has received a number also.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No decision has as yet been arrived at.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" In view of the answer given to clause (*b*) of this question, viz., 'that appeals are pending in the High Court of Madras between the Parlakimedi estate and certain ryots regarding the right of the estate to levy water-cess and to enhance the rent', will the Government be pleased to put off the settlement operations and the preparation of a record of rights till those suits are decided."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I would refer the hon. Member to the answer given in clause (*c*). The matter is under consideration."

Introduction of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

* 210 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to introduce a Malabar Tenancy Bill ;

(*b*) if so, on what lines ; and

(*c*) when ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The matter is under the consideration of Government with reference to the recent report and draft Bill prepared by the Malabar Tenancy Committee.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I have, Sir, a little more definite information as to the exact stage at which the matter stands at present ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The exact stage is that the report and the draft Bill and a summary of the recommendation of the Committee were translated in Malayalam and published in the papers. The Government have not come to any conclusions on the report."

Minor Irrigation

Supply of water to the Kaveripauk tank.

* 211 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what were the original depth and the dimensions of the Kaveripauk tank and what are its present depth and dimensions ;

(*b*) when the tank was full for the last time and how many villages are being irrigated by the tank ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Kaveripauk tank gets its water from the Palar river and that the Palar river has become dry for the last 23 years, and if so, what the reasons are for the same ;

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(*d*) whether it is a fact that the scarcity of water in the river is due to the water being diverted to Bethamangalam tank, Mysore Government, and if so, whether the Government when permitting the same took into account the consequent loss to the ryots, whose lands were irrigated by the Palar river;

(*e*) whether the Government have since then considered the desirability of connecting the lands under Palar irrigation with Cauvery-Mettur project, and if so, what conclusions they have arrived at on the subject, and if not, whether they have any other scheme under their consideration;

(*f*) what the total amount of remission is that has been granted to the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput, because of the scarcity of water in the Palar river and the Kaveripauk tank, during the last ten years; and

(*g*) whether the Government propose to treat the matter as very important and to investigate schemes for providing irrigation facilities for the Palar river and especially the Kaveripauk tank at an early date?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*d*) The Government have called for a report.

(*c*) The tank gets its supply from the Palar river, but the statement that the river has become dry for the last 23 years is not quite correct. The river has surplussed over the Palar anicut sixty-four times during the twenty years ending with 1925.

(*e*) The answer is in the negative.

(*f*) North Arcot district—

	RS.
Palar river	4,80,392
Kaveripauk tank	1,06,902
Chingleput district—	
Palar river	12,840

(*g*) The Government recognize the importance of the matter and it has been receiving their attention for some time past.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"If it is a fact that the Kaveripakkam tank which gets its supply of water from the river Palar surplussed so many times within the last 20 years, how is it that more than 4 lakhs of rupees land revenue have been remitted in the North Arcot district during the last ten years?"

Investigation into derelict tanks in Kurnool district.

* 212 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O. Mis. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 30th November 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the investigation in regard to the list of derelict tanks in the Kurnool district submitted by the Collector of Kurnool has been undertaken; and

(*b*) if so what recommendations have been so far made by the investigating authorities?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have sanctioned the formation of two new Tank Restoration Scheme divisions, one of which will work in the Ceded districts and attend to the derelict tanks in Kurnool district referred to in the question.

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Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the tank restoration scheme division has begun its work?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I should like to have notice."

Repairs to the Mathalai Mannadikulam tank in Madura district

* 213 Q.—Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mathalai Mannadikulam tank in Mela-Gudaloor, Madura district, is in urgent need of repairs, and whether general repairs to the tank have not been carried out within the last twenty years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Madura is demanding contributions towards the repair of the said tank from the ayacutdars; and whether the repairs are postponed on account of the non-payment of contribution by the ryots;

(c) if so, why the Collector demands such contribution from the ryots;

(d) whether the bund on either side of the existing sluice was cut open to see if the sluice is in a good condition and whether after such opening, it was washed away by floods;

(e) whether the Tahsildar by beat of tom-tom in the village proclaimed that the ryots should close the above cut and whether the ryots have done the work;

(f) whether the present Tahsildar has refused payment for the work done by the ryots although his predecessor has ordered that payment should be made for the work done by the ryots; and

(g) whether the repairs to the tank will be carried out at least in the coming year?

A.—(a) to (g) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1767 on 16th March 1928. The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Reforms

Memoranda sent to the Simon Commission.

* 214 Q.—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of memoranda and memorials sent through the Local Government or Collectors of districts to the Simon Commission in the name of associations and societies; and

(b) whether the Government have enquired into the existence and the standing of such institutions?

A.—(a) & (b) Non-official Associations and Societies are not required to send their memoranda or memorials either through the Collectors of districts or through the Local Government. No memoranda or memorials from non-official sources were received for transmission or sent through the Government to the Statutory Commission. In a few instances copies of such communications were received by the Government for information. The Government have made no enquiries about the

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senders. The Government have no information as to whether any such communications were transmitted through District Collectors.

Associations of Government servants desiring to submit representations to the Statutory Commission are required to obtain the previous permission of the Government under which they are serving, but if permission is given, the communications go to the Commission direct and not through the Local Government or Collectors.

Sriman BISWANATHA DAS Mahasayo :—" In view of the answer given to clause (*b*) that in a few cases communications were received by the Government, may I enquire how many such cases there were and which institutions sent those communications ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I want notice."

The hon. the President was about to proceed with the next item on the agenda of the day.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Several of us wish to put supplementary questions in connexion with question No. 214. At least we may be given ten minutes for putting supplementary questions."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it the wish of the House to proceed with this question for sometime more ? "

(Cries of 'yes' 'yes'.)

Then supplementary questions were allowed.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If Government servants were to send their memoranda, were they required to give an undertaking that they would not use confidential papers in the preparation of the memoranda."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member has stated the case correctly."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" What is the value of a local Committee sitting and having a so-called access to confidential documents after every care is taken to prevent them from going before the Committee ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not follow the hon. Member in the inference he suggests."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if these representations are meant merely for the purpose of placing the grievances of the Government servants, such as they may have, before the Simon Commission, or whether such associations are allowed to express their opinions on the question of further Reforms to this country ? " 12 noon.

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There is no limitation, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government exercise any control over the nature of the representations so far as further Reforms are concerned, or whether they merely act as post office and pass them on ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" They do not act even as post offices; the representations go direct; the Government exercises no control."

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Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know whether there are any principles governing the Government in giving or withholding the previous permission asked for by the associations when they want to submit their memoranda to the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" As far as I recollect, the only condition is they must not divulge confidential documents."

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—" May I know how many Government associations have applied for and been granted permission to submit their memoranda to the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I enquire whether Government service associations may criticise the policy of the Government or may be safeguarded without being punished for expressing opinion on the present system of Government ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" The question has been answered."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" Is it a fact that the Government first said that the officers were at liberty to send memoranda and that subsequently they told them that they need not send the memoranda ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I am not aware of any such order."

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo :—" Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a full list of the memorials and memoranda submitted to the Simon Commission through the Government ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" No, Sir, that is a matter for the Commission to decide."

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo :—" Will the Government be pleased to place on the table copies of memoranda and lists of associations that have submitted memoranda, in cases where the Government know, or in which the Government have given previous permission as has been admitted in the answer itself ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" No, Sir. The Government do not propose to do that. It is a matter for the Commission."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know why the Government permit associations and permanent servants of the Government who can have no interest in the political future of the Government which they have got to serve, to submit memoranda to the Commission whose primary object is to recommend further political reforms to this country ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I presume that the associations and Government servants consider that their interests, material interests, are involved."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I take it therefore that the permission to the associations is intended for the purpose of enabling these associations to represent to the Simon Commission that, in any future reforms, their interests ought not to be adversely affected ? "

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The associations do not state the particular purpose for which they ask for permission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the answer that was given to a supplementary question that these gentlemen have an interest in saying that their position should not be affected—with which I quite agree—I am asking whether the permission now being given or which has been already given to the associations to submit representations to the Simon Commission is confined to stating definitely that these gentlemen who form the members of the association of Government servants are of opinion that in any reforms which may be brought about in the political machinery of this country their interests ought not to be adversely affected and no more ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No limitation."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know why no such limitation was imposed ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It was not thought necessary."

Secretariat

Communal representation in the Secretariat.

* 215 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the principle of communal representation is taken into consideration while making non-gazetted appointments in the Secretariat ; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in some of the departments of the Secretariat the number of Muhammadan Upper division clerks is ' nil ' ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I know from the hon. the Revenue Member which are the departments in the Secretariat where the Muhammadan representation is nil ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I enquire, if he is not aware at present in which Secretariat the Muhammadan representation is nil, whether he will try to know that and also influence the officers presiding over those departments to see that Muslims are given representation in those departments ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is stated that in some departments the number is nil ; I thought the hon. Member asked which were the particular departments. I must ask for notice to answer that question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" My question was whether the hon. the Revenue Member would try to find out in which department there was no representation and whether he would influence the officers presiding over those departments to see that representation was given to that community."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not understand what the hon. Member means by suggesting that I should influence them ; they will be guided by the Government Orders."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" The Government say that communal representation is taken into consideration while making non-gazetted appointments in the Secretariat. How does it happen that in some departments no single Mussalman has been employed hitherto ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid it is due to the lack of educationally qualified individuals in that community. (Laughter.) "

Provision for tiffin room, latrines, etc., for Secretariat clerks.

*216 *Q*.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what provision has been made or is going to be made for tiffin room, latrines, and water closets for clerks of the Secretariat ?

A.—In the new extensions to the Secretariat buildings tiffin rooms have been provided for—

Fifty-one Brahman clerks and Superintendents,
Eighty-three non-Brahman clerks and Superintendents,
Twenty-five Christian clerks and Superintendents,
Fifteen Muhammadan clerks and Superintendents,
Ten Depressed classes clerks and Superintendents.

They are now being used.

Water closets and urinals have also been built but they are not yet ready for use as the underground drain has not yet been installed. They will be ready for use early in 1929.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether flushing arrangements will be introduced with regard to the water closets and urinals—a very important matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" As far as I can see, the answer on the paper gives information on that important matter. (Laughter.) "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Has the hon. Member seen if the tiffin rooms are used at all ? I went round and saw that they were not being much used."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If they are not used, it means we were wrong in supposing that they were needed."

Travellers' Bungalows

Provision of more travellers' bungalows in the Presidency.

*217 *Q*.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for providing more travellers' bungalows in the Presidency ?

A.—There are no proposals under the consideration of the Government.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Are the Government aware that the present number of travelling bungalows is very inadequate in various parts of the Presidency ? "

The hon Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the hon. Member take into consideration the desirability of providing more bungalows in the Presidency ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There appears to be a good deal of difference of opinion in the matter; if any particular locality is indicated where such a bungalow is wanted, the Government will consider the matter "

Tender for sheepskins and other articles required by the Government Press.

* 217-A Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to state whether it is a fact that the tender for sheepskins and other articles required by the Government Press is being given to one and the same person ; and

(b) to furnish the accepted tender rates for sheepskins of foolscap and royal size and other articles tendered for the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 and their respective prices obtaining in the market during these years ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the accepted tender rates for the years 1926–27, 1927–28 and 1928–29 [a] is laid on the table. The Government have no information regarding the market rates for these articles.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether there were other tenders for sheepskins ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir ; other tenders were received."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" From whom ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question. Tenders were called for by publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the lowest tender was accepted."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know why should it be given to one and the same person ? "

The hon Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because his was the lowest tender."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Were there tenders for all items ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think so."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May we have facts ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have given the fact that the lowest tender was accepted."

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[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 414–422 infra.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Veterinary

Inoculation of animals by Veterinary Doctors.

218 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps are being taken for the introduction on a large scale of the serum simultaneous for the purpose of inoculation of animals by veterinary doctors; and

(*b*) to what extent the old serum is still used ?

A.—(*a*) The question of increasing the number of circle officers under whose direct supervision these inoculations are performed, is under the consideration of Government just now. Personal Assistants have been sanctioned to Circle officers to relieve them of their routine duties so that they may bestow greater attention to the serum simultaneous inoculations.

(*b*) The number of animals inoculated against rinderpest by the old serum alone method in the year 1927–28 is 184,321.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Management of temples in Kurnool district.

219 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place on the table any information in the possession of the Government regarding—

(*a*) the number of temples in the district of Kurnool for which schemes have been framed during the period 30th June 1927 to 30th June 1928 with the names of those temples ;

(*b*) the number of temples which have been declared excepted temples during that period with the names of those temples ; and

(*c*) the number of temples which have been brought under the purview of proviso to section 4 of Act II of 1927 and the names of those temples ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) 1. Sri Parvati Devamma temple, Devamada village, Kurnool taluk.

2. Sri Anjaneyaswami temple.
3. Sri Iswaraswami temple.
4. Gangamma Devatha temple.

} Sudireddipalli, hamlet of Pasupala village, Kurnool taluk.

5. Sri Iswaraswami temple at Pasupala village in Kurnool taluk.

Civil Justice

Improvement of the status and pay of process-servers.

220 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have received a copy of the proceedings of the third Provincial Conference of process-servers held at Madura on 24th and 25th May 1928 ;

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(*b*) whether Government are aware of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee as to the improvement in the status, pay and allowance of process-servers in mufassal courts on the lines taken in the Bombay Presidency ; and

(*c*) what action Government have taken or contemplate taking ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government have considered very carefully the question of increasing the pay of process-servers and have arrived at the conclusion that no increase can be given at present.

Finance

Income and expenditure in Bellary, South Kanara and Nilgiri districts.

221 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the total income and expenditure, under the chief heads, for the latest year available, for the districts of Bellary, South Kanara and Nilgiris ?

A.—(1) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1020 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, in which total figures of revenue and expenditure for 1926–27 for the districts of Bellary, South Kanara and the Nilgiris were given.

(2) The annexed statement [a] shows the Provincial revenue and expenditure under the principal heads for the above districts so far as information is available. The compilation of further details will cost so much that Government do not see their way to incur the expenditure required.

Minor Irrigation

Memorial regarding the construction of a tank in the Lankamalai hills.

222 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the memorial of the ryots of the villages on the northern bank of the Punar river, in the Siddhavattam taluk, Cuddapah district, that a tank should be built in the Lankamalai hills for irrigating about 300 acres of land now lying waste ?

A.—A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and it is awaited.

Repairs to the Mathalai-Mannadikulam tank in Madura district.

223 *Q.*—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Mathalai-Mannadikulam tank in the village of Mela Gudaloor, Madura district, is in urgent need of repairs, and whether general repairs to the tank have not been carried out within the last twenty years ;

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a Printed as Appendix VI on page 423 infra.

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(b) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Madura is demanding contributions towards the repair of the said tank from ayacutdars; and whether the repairs are postponed on account of the non-payment of the contribution by the ryots;

(c) if so, why the Collector demands such contributions from the ryots;

(d) whether the bund on either side of the existing sluice was cut open to see if the sluice is in a good condition and whether after such opening, it was washed away by floods;

(e) whether the Tahsildar by beat of tom-tom in the village proclaimed that the ryots should close the above cut and whether the ryots have done the work;

(f) whether the present Tahsildar has refused payment for the work done by the ryots although his predecessor has ordered that payment should be made for the work done by the ryots; and

(g) whether repairs to the tank will be carried out at least in the coming year?

A.—(a) to (g) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 213.

Alleged petition from the Jaghirdar of Putlampalli for using the water of Kukkalagundam vanka.

224 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Jaghirdar of Putlampalli has petitioned the Revenue authorities at any time to permit him to take the water of the Kukkalagundam vanka to his tank; and

(b) what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no record of the receipt by Government of any such petition.

[*Note*.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

The hon. the President:—" I have to announce to the House that the following hon. Members have been nominated as candidates for election to the Committee to confer with the Indian Statutory Commission:—

(1) Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
(2) Sir A. P. Patro.
(3) Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
(4) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
(5) Mr. P. Siva Rao.
(6) Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
(7) Mr. N. Siva Raj.
(8) The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
(9) Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
(10) Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur.
(11) Mr. A. B. Shetty.
(12) Mr. Daniel Thomas.

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"As the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, an election will take place by means of the single transferable vote.

"Under Regulation II (5) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I appoint 1-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. to-day as the time for the holding of the election. Voting papers containing the names of the candidates can be had from the Secretary from 1-30 p.m. The counting of votes will commence at 5 p.m. to-day."

III

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT AND THE MADRAS GENERAL CLAUSES ACT.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce to the House that I nominate Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar as the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed yesterday to consider the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras General Clauses Act."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, may I ask you one question with regard to a certain matter which happened here? Day before yesterday, Mr. President, you allowed the House to continue the sitting after 5 p.m. Probably you came to that decision because the Government represented to you that, if the business was not finished that day, it could not be finished as there would be no further sitting of the Council on Saturday. May I therefore take it that your ruling to continue the sitting that day after 5 p.m. was due to that particular information?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Not at all."

IV

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GRIEVANCES OF RYOTS IN FOREST AREAS.[a]

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, yesterday I was submitting to the House the grievances the people were suffering under the existing forest administration. I want to add something more to the list of those grievances. First of all, I would take the forest fires. No doubt there has been difference of opinion with regard to the utility of forest fires. I do not want to enter into that debatable question. I would only submit for the consideration of this House that there is a general impression in the country that the early burning that is now advocated by the department is taken advantage of by some dishonest officials of the subordinate staff in the department because the work they are entrusted with will have to be completed by the end of the official year, i.e., 31st March. Early burning, fortunately for them and unfortunately for the people synchronises with that period. As soon as the early burning commences it is possible for them to

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a Mr. K. R. KARANT:—

That this Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee of the members of this Council to enquire and investigate into the alleged grievances and hardships of the ryots in the forest areas of the province in regard to the administration of the Forest department and also into the allaged abuse of privileges by the ryots and suggest remedies to redress grievances and stop abuses and also to suggest any change that may be necessary in the forest policy of the Government.

explain the matter of the execution of the work by saying that the whole work has to be completed by them was actually completed as there. Then the bill will have to be passed for payment even though no work has been completed or executed by that time.

12-15 p.m. "So far as the honesty of the subordinates of the Forest department is concerned, I have to state that. Apart from that, there is another thing which is very important and which vitally concerns the people. That is the villagers who live in hamlets bordering on the reserve forests appear to have a duty towards the forest officials in helping to put down the fires when they do occur, and it is left to the petty officials of the department to say whether the villagers of any particular hamlet did actually help them in putting down the fires or not. Once the petty official is prepared to say that the people of a particular village have not co-operated with him in putting down a fire, his recommendation will be to visit that village with a penalty, i.e., either to close the reserves against the grazing of the cattle of the village or to levy an enhanced rate of grazing fees to be paid by that village. The power of punishing the villagers is placed in the hands of either a forester or even a subordinate of his, the forest guard; because it is not expected that a range officer or any superior officer of the Forest department could be present at the time a forest fire occurs in any area. This naturally causes considerable heart-burning in the villagers and even the slightest friction caused between the villagers of a particular village and the petty official will result in serious consequences to the village concerned. This is a case to which the hon. the Law Member should give his best attention so far as the interests of the villagers are concerned.

"The next thing is that there are coupes set apart for grazing and permits are issued for grazing in such coupes. So far as such coupes in the Ceded districts are concerned, many of them do not contain any provision for drinking water, and so, the cattle that go to such coupes for grazing purposes have to return home for drinking water. Even when water is available in the vicinity, because water is contained only in coupes which are not open for grazing purposes, such water could not be used for drinking purposes. This difficulty ought somehow or other to be removed.

"The next point is that so far as the Cuddapah district is concerned, there was only one forest officer there some time ago; but now for every cardinal point there is a District Forest Officer. No doubt I should say that district has a larger area of forest than any other, but that does not mean the number of forest officers should be multiplied to any extent. The result of such multiplication can be seen by any casual observer who had knowledge of the district as it was some time ago and who now sees the districts; he will at once come to the conclusion that instead of there being an increase of augmentation of the forests, there has been a denudation of the forests. That will show clearly that the forest officers are depending on the forest itself, and as such they are responsible to a great extent for the disappearance of the major portion of the forest. This is an anomalous condition I should say. The multiplication of the number of officers has resulted in this unsatisfactory and awkward position.

"As for the panchayat forests, no doubt anyone who sees the administration reports will surely consider that they are working very satisfactorily; but

as one who knows the actual state of affairs not only in the Ceded districts but also in some other bordering districts, I make bold to say that what is contained in the reports is not after all a true representation of the actual facts. It is highly objectionable to say that the forests have been handed over to the management of private individuals under an agreement, which agreement is entirely a closed book so far as the outside public is concerned. It is not published anywhere, it is not available to anybody who may ask for it; but it is a sealed book to every one. It is only known to persons who enter into an agreement with the Government and who execute the same; and even those people are not allowed to know what exactly were the conditions under which they subscribed to that document. The whole thing evidently is in a printed form, and the officer who is interested in seeing that he multiplies the area under the forest panchayats, goes and prevails upon the people of a particular village and makes them sign the document, the people themselves not knowing the consequences of the undertaking given by them. I can tell you, Sir, as an example that if a forest offence is committed in an area which has been handed over to the forest panchayat, the latter is not responsible for the prosecution of the delinquent. It is not the person who is in charge of the forest actually or who has detected the offence that can prosecute, but it is left to the Government officer either to prosecute or not to prosecute the offender. If that is the position of a person who is responsible for the upkeep of a particular portion of the forest, I should say it is not within his power to maintain it or to guard it properly. Because, if any person infringes the law and removes any forest produce against the wish of the forest panchayat, then the forest panchayat members must be entirely at the mercy of the Government officers who may or may not care to take any steps so far as the wrong-doer is concerned. Further, unless these panchayats are placed on any statutory basis and a law is enacted in order to validate their actions and exactly define the rights of the panchayatdars, I think it is not possible to manage these forest panchayats properly and to the satisfaction of the people.

"Further, as has been pointed out by the hon. Members of this House, the area that is handed over to the forest panchayats mostly consists of bald mountains without any sort of material useful for the villagers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon Member has already exceeded his time-limit."

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"I shall close my speech, Sir. The area that is handed over to the panchayats is generally without any sort of grazing facilities. With these words, I heartily support the proposition so ably moved by my hon. Friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. A. B. Shetty seems to have given notice of an amendment. It was given yesterday evening, I was told. Has any hon. Member objection on the ground of short notice?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir. I object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I allow the objection."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad the hon. Member in charge of the department has stated to the Council that he

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is reconsidering the whole forest policy or reviewing the policy and that he will very soon give the benefit of his investigation to this House so that the Council may have an opportunity of examining the same. But it would have been more gratifying if he had stated what time he would take for the consideration of the whole question of forest policy, especially with reference to the improvement of the condition of the cultivating ryots and the peasants of this Presidency.

"Sir, the forest policy of this Government consists of two parts, viz., one relating to the reserve forests and secondly with regard to exploitation, leaving alone the other the development and improvement of the existing forests and forest areas. We have now to see what the policy of the Government has been and how it has affected the ryots. Sir, the grievances of the ryots are manifold in the matter of the forest administration. The forest administration is one of those matters which affect the life and well-being of the peasants and the ryots in rural areas, and great discontent in rural areas is no less due to the maladministration of the forest rules and regulations. I do not now say anything against the rules and regulations framed, but my objection is as to the application of the rules that give room for friction and discontent among the rural population. You will notice, Sir, that in every direction the ryot is heavily taxed. If he wants to have good cattle grown up in order to have his land properly cultivated, he has to pay grazing fees; if he wants to have a good plough and improved plough he has to pay a tax; if he wants to take pieces of wood from the forests, he has to pay fees for it; if he wants to build a hut for himself and his family and children who toil in the fields througout the day and improve his accommodation, he has to pay for it; if he wants to cut grass in the reserved areas for his household purposes, he will have to pay a tax again; if he wants to have his produce taken out from one village to another, there again he has to pay a toll. These are all items of expenditure which may look very small indeed, but considering the average earnings of the villager and the ryot, considering his present economic position, he and his people are not able to get on, under present circumstances in the country, surely, these taxes are heavy. In addition to these, he has to put up with the tyranny of the subordinate officials. There are unfortunate cases like those which Mr. Karant has placed before the House. It is not only with regard to the district of South Kanara that those grievances exist but they exist in regard to all the districts in the Presidency. The reserves extend, in some cases to almost to the backyard of the huts of the ryot and the cultivating peasant, and therefore he has to put up with innumerable tyrannies from the subordinate officials. These are matters of common knowledge, but the difficulty is how to rectify them. I do not say that altogether the forest officials are to be blamed. The peasants, in their anxiety to obtain as much convenience as possible, are prone to break the rules and regulations. They do break the rules and regulations and they are not able to keep within the limits of the rules, and they are unable to see that they do not trespass into the reserved areas. Sometimes the reserved areas consist of such land which make it absolutely impossible for the ryot to resist the temptation of sending out his cattle or of going into them for getting some pieces of wood for himself. It is not therefore possible for the ryot to carry out to the very letter the rules and regulations. At the same time, on the side of the officials, it must be said that they must carry out their duties. The position therefore is

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this: that we have reached a stage when we are not able to observe the rules of the Forest department as they are and we have also reached a stage where the people find it difficult to carry out those rules. The situation must be solved; and if we do not go to the relief of the agricultural population and of the peasantry, what is the good of our formulating high political schemes which will benefit only the educated people of the country. We are here in order to represent the real people, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that the interests of the real people should be safeguarded. This is a case in point; here are the people, the rural population, subjected to several difficulties and petty tyrannies from subordinate officials.

"We have also seen from the statements made by hon. Members before this House what difficulties the ryots encounter when they want to get some facilities from the forest areas. For instance, green manure is used in certain districts, though it is not used in all the districts uniformly. I know as a matter of fact the Forest department is giving facilities for green manure, and green leaves are allowed to be taken away for manurial purposes. With regard to green manure there is no grievance worth mentioning. The difficulty lies in the reserved forest extending to the back-yards of ryots' houses, as I said already. The reserve forest should be taken three miles away from the limits of the village, so that the people and cattle may have a proper margin for moving about in the neighbourhood of the village. It is that, we are insisting upon most, and it is absolutely necessary in the interest and convenience of the people, as I submitted, that the Government should review the whole policy pursued in this matter and see that the burden on the ryots in the shape of taxes and fees should be relieved. So far with regard to small forests. 12-30 p.m.

"I may also note that within the last few years it has been the policy of the Forest department to treat some forests as unreserved. After the classification of the forests into five classes, some small forests were handed over to the management of panchayats, and they are called ryots' forests, working under the revenue administration. There lies the whole trouble. Well, we have got the forest panchayats, to which the department so generously handed over the management so that the forest may be useful to the ryots in their every-day affairs. But there comes the jurisdiction of the Revenue department, and what advantages are given by the Government in connexion with forest panchayats are minimised by the control of the Revenue department. Therefore, in many places, the forest panchayats are not at all able to do as much as they would otherwise have done, if the control by the Revenue department had been exercised properly. As I said, while we are grateful to the Government for handing over an extent of 3,000 square miles of forests to forest panchayats, we find we are deprived of the full benefit of it by the rigorous control exercised by the Revenue department. That is a matter which requires careful investigation by the Government before they come to any conclusion on the working of the forest panchayats.

"With regard to bigger forests or the commercial side of the forest policy, I cannot have any praise at all for the Forest department. Eight years ago, I raised my protest against the opening of the Russellkonda Saw Mill, and it has proved true. Last year, when I was discussing the report of

the Public Accounts Committee I thought the prospects of the Russellkonda Saw mill looked brighter, and the accounts seemed to show a profit. The visit of the two hon Members of Government was considered to bring in a change or a new system of working the concern. But, so far as the Russellkonda Saw Mill is concerned, I see after all it is a colossal failure. Huge plant had been put in without any consideration of the kind or quality of material available in the forests. Some firm had some plant to dispose of, and it was conveniently taken hold of without any investigation into the use of it or the quality of timber available, in order to make the plant a profitable one. Last year we expected the mill to yield some profit. Now, Sir, we find that the mill is closed. What is to become of it? The machinery cannot be purchased by any particular persons nor can it be utilized for any other purpose. What is to be done with it? A co-operative society has applied for taking up its management for other purposes. This is a good opportunity. No doubt, it would in course of time be proved that the whole capital invested in the mill is a waste and a loss to the country. I raised my protest eight years ago, and it is now quite clear that the Government have made a serious blunder in taking up the concern themselves

" The same thing we find, when we refer to the administration report of last year, with reference to the Chenat Nair forest. I do not find my hon. Friend representing Malabar here just now Mr. Thampan and he has been fighting and saying that Chenat Nair forest would never be a commercial success. Year after year, we have seen the administration report giving a minus balance. In the previous report there was a loss of about Rs. 1·50 lakhs, and the current report says the loss would be Rs. 2,48,000. Therefore, the management of the Chenat Nair forest as a commercial concern is not at a success. I quite realize that you cannot expect any profits immediately in these cases. We must also face deficits. After a number of years of experiment and deficits, you must gather lessons from such experiences and then rectify the mistakes that were made in the previous years and gradually bring the business into working order. I quite realize it. But knowing it, I raise these two points regarding Russellkonda Saw Mill and Chenat Nair forest in order to show that the real difficulty is in attending to the requirements of the peasant. The taxes, fees and duties which are now affecting so detrimentally the people of the rural areas may be lightened at once. It is from that point of view I say that while you have got great losses on big schemes on one side, you have also lost the confidence and popularity of the people in the villages on the other side, which is more dangerous (' Hear, hear ') than the losses you sustained in Russellkonda and Chenat Nair forest. What I would urge on the Government is to gain the confidence of the people, of the ryots and peasants, for whom both the Government and ourselves claim to be trustees It is more in the interests of the ryot and the peasant who is suffering under the pressure of the laws in his every-day concern that you should do everything. Therefore, I am sure the hon. the Law Member, who has expressed himself so very sympathetically with the resolution, would work up some plan or scheme to give relief to the ryots and peasants."

(At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the Chair.)

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Madam, my hon. Friend, the Law Member, who is also in charge of the Forest department, knows that his predecessors including Sir Arthur Knapp declared in this House in no unmistakable terms that they would very soon see that the reserve forest areas are removed from the village sites at least by one mile. Now, coming to Ganjam district, in the case of the Gumsoor forest, the Surada forest and the Mahiri forest, you will see that there are villages not only within one mile of them but there are village sites attached to the reserve. The result is that the poor villager is troubled not only by wild beasts but also by the forest officials This difficulty and this trouble has been a common factor in at least three taluks of the Ganjam district, namely, Gumsoor, Surada and Berhampur. Then, Madam, the Mahiri forest, which is not at all a forest, is classed as a reserve forest, and the Government has to employ an Extra Assistant Conservator for the maintenance of that forest. Thus, this forest brings trouble to the ordinary villager in his daily avocation and also is a source of increasing the spending power of the Forest department. These forest officials have got a free hand in discharging their duties. The Madras Forest Act, unfortunately, presumes that a man is guilty until he himself establishes his innocence, which is the opposite of the principle contained in the Evidence Act in respect of a criminal. That is one of the reasons why forest officials find it an easy game to feed fat on the villagers and trouble those living in the neighbourhood of the forest areas. It is therefore a serious matter for consideration of the Government so that at least those villages which are touching upon reserve forests are given some relief.

"Then, Madam, coming to the forest policy of the Government, I must say that the Government ought to have taken sufficient care to see that a certain amount of enquiry is made before the Forest Act is extended to private forests. Well, Madam, in many cases in the Presidency of Madras, the Government as a matter of course extend the operation of the Madras Forest Act to proprietary forests. In my district there are at least five or six proprietary forests which have come under the operation of the Act. The result is, as I have already pointed out in many debates in this House, that it has been a handy weapon in the hands of the proprietor to oppress the poor ryots in all possible ways. The reason is this: the proprietor himself and his officials are declared as forest officers under the Act The forest officer has got very independent and important powers. He can detain anything, he can detain any cart or bullocks, or carts laden with wood; he can attach property thus usurping to himself all the powers that the police have. These powers have always been to the great disadvantage of the proprietary tenants. These facts have been repeated in this Council time after time, and it was said on behalf of Government that where proprietary forests are reserved a committee consisting of the representatives of the ryots and of the zamindars would be appointed with a Government official in it, so as to decide which of the forest areas should be reserved and which kinds of wood should be prohibited from being cut. I may assure the hon. Member in charge of forests that in some cases of forests which have come under the operation of the Forest Act since 1924 none of these undertakings have been complied with. The result is that almost all the forest has been reserved in spite of the rules framed by His Excellency the Governor in Council that

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certain forest areas should be set apart for the use of the neighbouring villagers. And then, Madam, in the operation of the Forest Act there has been a clear rule that in unreserved forests no tax should be levied and no fees should be collected. I can assure the hon. Member in charge of the forests and also this hon. House that in all cases in these private forests proprietors have trespassed upon the rights of these villagers in spite of these rules. I have got evidence tendered by zamindary officials in court that they had been collecting these fees in spite of rule 5 of the Forest Rules, framed under the Madras Forest Act So the result is that Government have not been only abetting the crime of oppressing these tenants but also aiding—actually aiding—by extending the operation of the Act. That is a policy which has to be condemned and I should be very glad that an enquiry be instituted to see how far the policy of the Act and the rules have been complied with. Then, Madam, these proprietory forests that have been reserved do not at all deserve to be called reserved forests. In many cases even ordinary village tracts have been included and lands that have been cultivated have also been included in the reserve forest area. The result is it becomes impossible for the ryot to go from one plot of the land to another without paying something to these forest guards. These forest guards are subordinate to private owners, that is, proprietors who in many cases do not like the tenants. So this is an easy weapon to oppress tenants either directly themselves or through the help of the forest officials. This is a very important weapon upon which I think the hon. Member in charge of the forests will give directions in the event of the appointment of a committee to enquire. And then, Madam, the grazing difficulties is a question upon which many of the previous speakers have been very emphatic. In my district one ranger has been able to make thousands of rupees annually for himself. All these have been brought to the notice of the Forest officials and a special officer was appointed to investigate into the matter. I have reason to believe that a very strong report has been made against him and yet no action has been taken against him. This encourages oppression and creates the terror in the minds of the people that no report and no evidence against a forest officer however strong it might be, would be of any avail. So, I think the hon. the Law Member, who I feel sure has ample sympathy for the ryot and who is an advocate of the ryot (A voice: Past tense) who was and who still is an earnest advocate of the ryot will see that the poor ryot is given some protection and revise the forest policy of the Government."

12-45 p.m.

*Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Madam, as the hon. the Law Member objected to the amendment which I was proposing to move with the approval of the Mover of the resolution and with the intention of making it easier for the Law Member to accept the resolution, I propose to speak on the main resolution itself. I do not wish to repeat what I said on this matter during the last budget discussion. The comprehensive circular issued by the Government of India so far back as 1894 is said to still govern the policy of the forest administration. It laid down that this policy should be so directed as to serve agricultural interests and that, subject to certain conditions, the claims of cultivation should be regarded as stronger than the claims of forest reservation and that in regulating and restricting the privileges of people

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living near forest areas the cardinal principle to be observed is that those rights and privileges must be limited only to such an extent as is absolutely necessary to secure advantage for the general public. Now the Royal Commission on agriculture have cordially expressed their entire agreement with the exposition of the general policy as laid down in this circular. Are the interests and the needs of the people living in the vicinity of forests made the first consideration on the part of the forest management in accordance with the declared policy of Government on the subject? So far as I can see in my own district I find that things are not at all improving. The Chief Conservator of Forests has lately given a warning that the concessions granted to the ryots will be withdrawn, on the ground that there has been extensive abuse of these privileges. I am afraid that many of the ryots concerned do not know the exact nature of the concessions that have been granted to them. It therefore needs investigation whether there has really been abuse of these privileges to the extent alleged and whether measures cannot be taken to prevent such abuses instead of withdrawing these concessions from the people. The Government in reply to a letter of mine have admitted that it will be a distinct hardship if these privileges are withdrawn. Let the committee find out what can be done in this matter. The Madras Government have been complimented for having taken the step of handing over the management of some of the village forests to panchayats and the Royal Commission on Agriculture have expressed that this system of panchayat management of village forests has so many desirable features about it and that every attempt should be made to make it a success. Yet we are told that in South Kanara there are no forests suitable for ordinary panchayat management. So far in my district there are only ten panchayats under what is called the village forest system and these are all under the control of the Forest department itself. I understand from the president of one of these panchayats that the forest guards and the section officer usually hate these panchayat system, try to find fault with the panchayat management and they take every possible occasion to make reports against the panchayat to their higher officers. Last year they have inserted a new condition in the agreement which the panchayatdars are required to execute. It is for making the panchayatdars clear and firetrace the exterior lines of the reserved forests at their own cost. The Forest department were doing this work themselves before the establishment of these panchayats. The panchayats have no source of income. Yet they are asked to do this work which the department was doing at its own cost prior to the establishment of panchayats and as a result of this four of the eight panchayats in the North Mangalore division have refused to renew the agreement and another panchayat also has declined to sign the agreement for some other reason. That means five out of the ten panchayats in the district have not executed the agreement for the year 1927–28. Such is the encouragement given to Forest panchayats in South Kanara (A voice: 'They will be coerced into doing it').

" A notification has been recently published in the *South Kanara Gazette* to the effect that hunting will be allowed in the reserves but only with the previous consent of the District Collector. I understand this privilege was allowed in former years and ryots had only to take the permission of the

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range officer in their area and they have not to go to the District Collector. Surely wild animals won't wait till the ryots go through the formality of obtaining the permission of the District Collector. A committee might very well go into these alleged grievances of the ryots and see what could be done to redress them. I feel therefore strongly that this resolution should be acted upon by the Government."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" One of the previous speakers congratulated the hon. the Law Member in connexion with the resolution before the House. I regret I cannot congratulate the hon. the Law Member. The resolution before the House asks for the appointment of a committee to go into the whole question. The hon. the Law Member came forward with a suggestion that he would prepare a scheme and place it before the House for criticism. There is a world of difference between what is asked for in the resolution and what is suggested by the hon. the Law Member. If a committee is appointed as has been asked for in the resolution, the ryots concerned would have an opportunity of being heard. If a scheme is prepared, it will be prepared on the strength of the Secretariat notes or by the officers in the department. People will have no opportunity of their being heard in the matter. Yesterday my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai was telling us that even the most heartless bureaucrat would melt away when the real sufferings of the ryots were brought home to him. Therefore if the people are heard that would make a very great difference in the matter. The hon. the Law Member must appoint a committee and give an opportunity for the people to be heard in the matter. It is only then that it will be of some advantage to the people concerned. Any scheme that may be prepared on the strength of the advice received from the subordinate officers in the department would be of no avail. Madam, I shall not take the time of the House in detailing the several grievances and hardships of the ryots living near forest reserves as they have already been pointed out to the House by the previous speakers. I wish only to add that these grievances and hardships are not at all confined to the areas represented by those speakers. These hardships are the common lot of all the people in all the districts. The hon. the Law Member said yesterday that some of the grievances were peculiar to the districts."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I beg my friend's pardon. What I said was that there were certain grievances peculiar to certain districts."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" If my hon. Friend only meant that the difficulties and hardships were different in different localities he is quite right. It is exactly so. But if he meant that the forest administration is not equally oppressive in all the districts and that it is less oppressive in certain districts, he is wholly wrong. If he does not mean that, it is good. Of course the difficulties in different localities may take different shapes.

1 p.m. " The hon. the Law Member told us yesterday with an air of satisfaction that about three thousand square miles of reserve forests were transferred to the panchayats. But even in the localities where these panchayats have been working the lot of the ryots is not improved. The tyranny of the forest officers is there. The other day I received a representation from Nallajarla a village in West Godavari, signed both by the panchayatdars and the ryots

of the village stating that the establishment of the forest panchayat did not in any way mitigate their hardships. If these panchayats are given jurisdiction to try forest offences, there will be some scope for improvement. So long as the officers of the department are invested with powers to try these alleged offenders there is no scope for improvement. If the hon. the Law Member means business he must bring forward a Bill to that end; there is no good of making rules in a matter of this kind. With these remarks I support the resolution and I hope the House would pass it."

Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja :—"I move that the question be put."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"I second it."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—"Madam, the hon. Law Member having consented to frame a scheme, he has practically given out his case, namely that the ryots on whose behalf we are now speaking have not got much grievances. I do not want to detail the many hardships which the ryots are suffering from in the various parts of the Presidency. But in my district, a certain class of people called the *Sugathis* who are tending the cattle on behalf of the ryots are charged extra, because they are supposed to be doing it for their own profit. It works as a hardship not only for the *Sugathis* but also for ryots whose cattle these people are tending.

"At the same time I recognize also the difficulties to which the Government is put. A way must be found to redress the grievances of the ryots without putting undue difficulties in the path of the Government, if the Government is really for the benefit of the people at large. As a matter of fact the forest subordinate officer is a tyrant in his own way. I know that in forest districts the police is not so much a terror as the forest officers. Now, Sir, there are many questions which only a committee can go into, the sympathetic Law Member may frame a scheme in order to afford some relief to the suffering ryots; but after all that will be a scheme that is prepared on materials collected in the Secretariat This question has never been gone into in a detailed form. The present forest policy of the Government is an antiquated one and needs change. For instance there is the question of the economic working of our forests, besides the question of the redress of so many grievances. A time has come for a detailed investigation of the matter. The hon. the Law Member having conceded the existence of grievances, I hope, will go to the extent of accepting the resolution, which merely asks for the appointment of a committee to go into the whole question and make recommendations for the Government to accept or reject. It is not enough if the hon. the Law Member alone is to prepare a scheme."

Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja :—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"I second it."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried; the resolution was then put to the House and carried.

FEES RECEIVED FROM PAYING PATIENTS IN STATE HOSPITALS.

In the absence of the Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri against whose name the resolution stood, Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar was given leave by the House to move the following resolution :

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Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar :—" Sir, I move—

' *That this Council recommends to the Government that all fees received from patients in State hospitals be credited in full to the Government.*'

" Sir, many words are not necessary to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House. It stands to reason that the fees collected in the institution should go to the institution itself. The medical officers are full time officers and they have also got the privilege of private practice. I don't see why they should extend their private practice to the official hours also. Already reference has been made to the evil of the chit system. In order to obviate evils like it a rule must be made to the effect that all fees that are earned by the Government institutions through its officers and by the use of the appliances of the Government must be credited to Government. I hope that the resolution will be accepted by the Government."

Mr. K. Uppi Sahib :—" I second it."

* Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" Madam, in supporting the motion, I wish to say that it is a pernicious system to allow the fees received in Government hospitals to be distributed among the officers of the hospital and the system ought to be put an end to at the earliest opportunity. The Government officers are highly paid by the Government and they have to attend to the patients who seek relief at their hands. If any fees are levied, the amount should go to the Government. Instead of that a portion goes to the officers who are already enormously paid by the Government. No such system prevails in any other department of the Government whether run on a commercial basis or not. Why should the hospitals be an exception ?

" Madam, already in the Government hospitals, the patients are made to pay some fees, As. 2 in the out-patient department for each patient. Even this small sum is felt to be heavy by many people. Of course, people who can afford to pay go to private doctors and only poor people go to the State hospitals and even they are made to pay. Why not divide such fees between the doctors and the Government ? It is high time that Government put an end to this system and see that all the fees levied either in the X-Ray department or in any other department are credited to the Government in full. If the Government cannot make a rule like that, let them abolish all fees to every patient who goes to these hospitals, and let State hospitals fulfil the function for which they are really meant."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Sir, I think it will be useful if I speak a few words on the practice that is prevailing at present. The resolution refers only to the practice that obtains in one portion of the General Hospital. The rule at present is that all patients getting an income of Rs. 50 and over should pay and these patients are accommodated in the general wards. When they make their payments the amount is credited to the Government and it does not go to the doctors. But there is a portion of the hospital called the special paying wards and it is there that the practice obtains. I do not know whether the arrangement has been changed. A claim was put forward that the fees received from patients in the *special paying wards* should be divided between Government and the doctors. Well, if that has not been done I do not know to what this resolution refers. As far as I know the fees received from patients in the general wards are

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credited to Government. If the old rule of crediting to the Government all the receipts from the *special paying wards* has since been abandoned, I should support the resolution so far as the special paying wards are concerned."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Madam, President, 1-15 p.m.
Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar has exactly stated the case as it is at present. There has been no alteration whatever and no part of the fees paid to the special ward is paid to the doctors there. Of course, there has been some agitation going on for some time past and it has been finally decided that they shall not be entitled to any fees. The hon. Member who moved the proposition and the hon. Member who seconded it and the hon. Member who followed it have not been able to give any data as to where they found this payment made. Of course, as I said yesterday in reply to a question, there is the X-Ray department alone. It is in that department, in certain cases a portion of the fee is paid to the doctors and the staff in charge there. In the case of in-patients or out-patients attending the hospital, no fee is levied. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya : Fee is levied.) If they are regular patients, no fee is levied. But if a private patient sent by a private practitioner comes there for X-Ray examination, a fee is taken from him, and that is divided between the Government and the staff of the X-Ray institute because they are not really patients of the hospital. Because Government materials are utilized for the purpose of treating the patient we take certain fee, 25 per cent of which is credited to Government 75 per cent going to the doctor and staff. This is the practice. When a patient comes to the X-Ray institute directly, then the fee is divided between the Government and the doctor in the ratio of 50 per cent each. These are cases of private practice. If any hon. Member thinks that there is need to revise it, it may be open to revision. But this is the only instance where fees received in the hospital are paid to practitioners in some proportion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am glad the hon. the Minister for Public Health has made a frank statement about the state of affairs existing in the X-Ray ward of the General Hospital. In the General Hospital at present, the total collections amount to Rs. 40,000 from paying patients and they are credited *en bloc* to the Government. Nothing is wrong there. But when we come to the X-Ray department, the hon. Minister says that fees are received only from private patients. Who are those private patients ? He says patients sent by private practitioners. Madam, Deputy President, you may be fully aware of the hardship of this rule, of the injustice of it. A man goes to a commissioned medical officer, pays him Rs. 15 and gets a chit to be treated in the X-Ray ward ; certain fee is collected from him of which 75 per cent goes to the radiologist. The radiologist is a full-timed man ; he is paid by Government for doing his work in the hospital. If I am to tell you the fact, he is not doing any work, it is the staff that is doing all the work. His assistants are doing the work ; they take the skiagram and develop it. If I say that a person went there and paid a cheque for Rs. 200, the Minister says, ' No, no, he never went there as a private case.' He had the cheek to say it. (The hon. Minister for Public Health rose to explain, but in the midst of cries of order, order from the Swarajists he could not speak and sat down.)

" I am giving facts for the information of the House. Again, the Minister said in some cases 50 per cent is credited to the hospital and 50 per cent is paid to the surgeon. From the figures given yesterday, I proved to him that out of Rs. 64,775 collected, only Rs. 16,000 was credited to Government. The

balance was taken by the staff. Why should that amount go to them? If it is for Madras to-day, it is for the mufassal to-morrow. You have got an X-Ray Institute at Madura, you are starting one at Rayapuram, and the same practice will obtain there also. The radiologist is already paid Rs. 1,300 and odd and he is given a risk allowance for doing no work. He sits there in a room and the work is done by Indians, the subordinates there."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"What is risk allowance?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"A provision for drawing more money. My friend Dr. Govindarajulu was there for 30 years and he is still going strong. Here is a man who is not a medical man as stated openly by the Minister yesterday. If he is not a medical man how is he eligible for medical practice. Are you allowing compounders private practice? Are you allowing private practice to the nurses in the hospital? Are you allowing private practice to the hospital carpenters? So I appeal to the House to accept this motion so that Government may be benefited and there may be no chance for the fleecing of the public on these flimsy pretexts."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—The hon. Member is requested to address the Chair."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"There is no necessity for addressing you, Madam, Deputy President, as you know everything that happens in the hospital. I am more inclined to rub the thing into the Minister and bring him to my view."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am surprised at the speech of the hon. Member for Madras. The figures were given, and I said that in certain cases 25 per cent is given to the radiologist and in certain cases 50 per cent. (Dr. Mallayya: Question.) The hon. Member is entirely wrong in stating that in all cases 75 per cent is taken away by him and only 25 per cent is given to Government. In certain cases 25 per cent is given to Government and in certain other cases 50 per cent. (Dr. Mallayya: Prove it by figures.) The impression is apt to be created that in the hospitals some portion of the fees was taken by the Government servants working in the hospitals. Now, fortunately for me, I don't think the hon. Member will question it now, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar had said that it obtained nowhere except as regards the X-Ray Institute."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Not when the hon. the Minister is on his legs."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I rise to a point of order."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister is going on with his speech. If the hon. Member has anything to say he may do it after the Minister finishes his speech."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Unfortunately, there have been many interruptions. I am afraid I shall have to start the whole thing again. What I am saying is that in no hospital in the Province, except in the X-Ray Institute, is this practice of dividing the fees going on between the Government and the practitioners employed there. It is only in that department this practice was started, because there were no other X-Ray people at that time except, perhaps, Doctor Sankaranarayana Pillai. The hon. Member now says there are other people doing it cheaper too. That may be. If there are other people and the work done by them is as good and cheaper

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and the patients are satisfied, I really do not see why people should pay the higher fee at the General Hospital. But if the patients think that it is worth while to pay the higher fee and go to the General Hospital, they go there not as patients of the hospital but as patients who want to secure the services of the radiologist, who treats them not in his capacity as Government servant but as a person allowed to practice like any other practitioner, and he does the work in the premises of the hospital because it would be difficult for him to carry the necessary outfit outside the hospital. It is really his practice. (Mr. Harisarvottama Rao :—No student of logic will understand this.) (The hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—I am unable to teach logic here.) It is really not part of the fees received by the Government hospitals that is being given to him. Government thought that it was really private practice in which Government materials were used. They thought that in certain cases 25 per cent was a reasonable fee and 50 per cent reasonable in other cases.

"If the idea of the hon. Members of this House is that it is a high percentage or that there ought to be a revision of these things, I may say that I do agree that the matter does require reconsideration. It may be that what obtained and what was considered proper 15 or 20 years ago may not be altogether proper now. These are things which do require consideration. And, as I said already these matters require reconsideration. If hon. Members want it, it will be reconsidered. But if hon. Members insist upon saying that everything that is being done is wrong, I cannot agree. If the proposition is that the matter should be considered, the Government are willing to consider it." 1-30 p.m.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"It being 1-30 p.m. . . . (Cries of 'Closure' from the Opposition benches.) Is it agreed that closure may be applied now? (After a pause.) I will put the closure motion to the House."

The resolution for closure was put and carried.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The question before the House is this :

'That this Council recommends to the Government that all fees received from paying patients in State hospitals be credited in full to the Government.'

The resolution was put and carried.

The following resolution which stood in the name of Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar, was deemed to have been withdrawn, as the Member was not in his seat :—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the appointment of all the Honorary Magistrates shall be by election and not by nomination as at present.'

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

V

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* DEATHS UNDER CHLOROFORM IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now take up the adjournment motion of Dr. Mallayya."

* Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of considering a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the increased frequency of deaths under chloroform of late in the General Hospital, Madras.

"Sir, my object in moving this motion is not to create any panic in the city; but, on the other hand, it is intended to allay the alarming rumours that are already spreading in the city about these deaths in the General Hospital. The first among these rumours is that the hospital authorities in the course of their operations for digging out the foundations for remodelling the General Hospital have desecrated the small temple dedicated to the deity called Muneeswaran in the hospital compound and that the deity in retaliation was having revenge on the poor patients in the hospital. The death of an old syce from an overdose of chloral and the mysterious demise of a little boy in the hospital lift are attributed by the public to this cause. After these deaths, the deity seems to have gone to the vicinity of the Law College and caused the death of a string of five persons at the Law College Pumping station from sewer gas poisoning. All these deaths are attributed by the ignorant public to the action of the hospital authorities. Sir, these deaths were followed later on by some more on the table under chloroform in the General Hospital and the public version of it is that these are human sacrifices for the foundation of the new building in the hospital. There were similar rumours when the Napier bridge was being constructed, and there was a scare in the city that children were being kidnapped for burial under the bridge. We know that these are idle rumours, but then the ignorant public think otherwise.

"Sir, it cannot be denied that recently there have been an unusually large number of deaths in the General Hospital. A few of them are unavoidable; but, Sir, with care and skill on the part of anæsthetists, some could have been avoided. From the year 1900 to 1924, the anæsthetists of the General Hospital were senior men with considerable experience and professional skill. When an anæsthetist completed his term of 7 or 8 years in the main theatre, he was made assistant to the first surgeon and a new man with experience was appointed to take his place as chloroformist. Thus there were always two experienced men available for chloroforming and there was no room for inexperienced men trying to give chloroform to the patients. The advantage of that system was that, during a period of 18 years when I was connected with the institution, deaths were few and far between and I came across only one death. It was that of a medical student by name Veerappa Chetti in 1917. Since 1925, there seems to have been a series of changes of chloroformists. Old and experienced men seem to have been sent away and new men brought in. I am told that there were two changes within one year. Since inexperienced men came in, the number of deaths increased. From the figures supplied by the Government, I find that the number of deaths in 1926 and 1927 were 4 each per year. The Government say that they have no information for the previous years. Evidently, there were no deaths at all, and therefore it is that this answer is given. If there had been deaths, the information would have been available to the hospital authorities and to the public. There have been eight deaths up to August 1928. When I made this statement on Wednesday, I was misunderstood

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by the hon. Minister, and he asked me whether I was correct in my information. As this is a controversial question, I will give some details about these cases for the information of this hon. House and for verification by the Minister.

"The first case that came to my notice during the year was in February. It was a case of tumour of the maxillary antrum operated by the new Specialist for Nose and Throat brought down from England, and Doctor James was, if I remember right, the surgeon who assisted him. I think Doctor Viswanath was the man who gave the chloroform. At any rate, he is a junior man. That is the point I want to impress on the mind of the hon. the Minister for Public Health. They were going on operating the patient. The patient stopped breathing and yet they went on with their operation until the House Surgeon, Doctor Acharya from Bezwada, brought to their notice the fact that the patient was dead.

"The next case was in March. The name of the patient was one Natesa Ayyar. This unfortunate man consulted me. I advised him to go to the General Hospital. He is a native of Mayavaram probably known to the hon. Minister. The operation was done skilfully, and I have no complaint against the surgeon. The mistake was that of the chloroformist. The operation was for elephantiasis of the scrotum. This patient also died on the table. (The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar: When was it?) It was in March last. You must give me information, instead of taking it from me. I requested you to give me the information."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to address the Chair."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I am sorry, Sir. I will do so. I did make a request and repeated the same all these days to have a look at the case sheets. I was denied it.

"Now, Sir, the third case concerns the death of a Parsi gentleman named Mr. Olpadwallah."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member had asked for the case sheets at the time of moving the adjournment motion, I would have given him. He could have been given free access to it."

* The hon the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Minister has no objection to have the case sheets ready."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"After the debate?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"During the debate."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"My information is quite sufficient for the purpose. I was myself in the General Hospital, and I can get information as to the happenings there.

"As I was saying, this patient was a relation of the Manager of the Wellington Cinema. He was in the charge of the Second Surgeon.

"He was quite a young man of 21 or 22—I forget what it is—but the Government can find it out themselves. He was operated on for appendicitis, but unfortunately the man died from the effects of chloroform. That is my information. I do not think it is denied also. 2-45 p.m.

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"The fourth case was a case of enlarged glands in the neck operated on by the present Third Surgeon, then an Assistant to the Second Surgeon. The patient died on the table.

"The next of the series was on the 13th of August, a Muhammadan, whose name I could not trace as the Minister will not send for his case sheet in spite of my repeated requests. It was a case of duodenal ulcer in charge of the First Surgeon, and the man died on the table before the surgeon handled the knife.

"The sixth case was on the 14th August, a patient from the Indian Officers' quarters under the charge of the Second Surgeon for gall stones. He was stone dead in ten minutes after the commencement of chloroforming, before the surgeon could make any attempt to remove the stones from his bladder. I am told he was sent to the cold storage to be operated on by the Fourth Surgeon next morning in the mortuary without any chloroform.

"The seventh case was on the 15th August. It was a case of large irreducible hernia from the Andhra country in charge of the First Surgeon—a difficult operation which was skilfully done, but the poor man stopped breathing before the final stitches were put in, and refused to breath again and was despatched to the mortuary.

"The eighth case was on the 16th August, and it is a rather miraculous case. It is a case of fistula-in-ano in charge of the Third Surgeon. It is quite a simple operation, but, before the operation begins, at the very commencement, within six minutes of chloroforming, respiration stops and the heart ceases to beat. With commendable promptitude an injection of adrenalin chlorade is made directly into the heart muscle through the chest wall, and artificial respiration is started. There is a magnificent and grateful response. Both the lungs and the heart start work again, and the man is restored to life after temporary death. He goes to his bed with the operation not completed and three days later on he is operated again under local anæsthesis.

"The ninth case was on the 30th August—one Prasad Lal from Northern India meets with an accident in the Central Station and brought by P.C. No 674 to the Out-patient ward at 7–15 a.m. A chit was sent to the Resident Medical Officer, and orders were received to take him to the theatre for operation. The patient was in his full sense, and handed over the purse containing eleven rupees and odd to the Duty Assistant Surgeon with a request to send a wire to his relatives in Northern India to come down immediately. I am yet to know whether his request was complied with. It is not known when this chit reached the Resident Medical Officer. Evidently they wanted to amputate the thigh. But before the operation was sufficiently advanced, the man collapsed. The femoral artery was tied, and before the surgeon could proceed further the patient collapsed. The operation was given up, and the patient was carried downstairs where he died soon after. It was not a death on the table in the theatre, but it was a death on the ward down.

"I have given you sufficient number of cases to prove that there has been a series of accidents. I do not say these accidents were caused wilfully or negligently. What I maintain is that many of these accidents are avoidable provided sufficient care is taken and proper men are put in charge of chloroform administration. My object in raising this debate is to see that

the General Hospital, which was once raised to the highest pitch of efficiency by that great man Major-General Giffard, maintains its 30- year old tradition of being the best in the East. All these troubles would not have arisen, if able and skilful men with sufficient experience had been put in charge of administering chloroform. Sir, when I tabled a question on the steps taken by the Government to prevent accidents in the General Hospital under chloroform, the answer given to me was, 'if the hon. Member for Madras City had any suggestion to make, that would be considered by the Government.' I should like to know from the hon. Minister if Government have not got a sufficient number of experts to give them suggestions. Should they rely on my suggestions alone? Is it not fair for them to attempt to rectify the defects? They are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on buildings. Is it not incumbent on their part to get first-rate officers and keep them for public safety? If I remember right, it was Major-General Giffard who said, 'If you want a successful surgical section, you must have everything that is best and you must also have harmonious co-operation, harmonious team work,' as he then called it. Are you having it now there in the General Hospital? The treatment meted out to the surgeons who are in charge of chloroform administration is very very unsatisfactory, with the result that no man cares to remain there for a long time. As to how to improve the treatment given to these surgeons, I shall deal with it later on. But I shall enumerate certain conditions that are essential for the successful working and also for the elimination of the accidents on the surgical side. The first thing is that you must have a skilful surgeon. Well, the First Surgeon that we have at present is the best surgeon on this side of Southern India. The First Surgeon is a Master of Surgery of the London University. I have no complaint against him or his work. He is also quite sympathetic towards the patients and students. The Second Surgeon, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England (F.R.C.S.), an Indian with considerable experience, is also doing very good work, but he is handicapped for want of proper assistants. The third man who was recently appointed is a man whom I know for the last twenty years, and he can be relied on to do good and successful work on the surgical side. But the difficulty comes in when you come to the administration of chloroform. There are rumours about the chloroform being useless, that the chloroform received from the Medical Stores was old and stale, and danger signals were sounded, that the bottles of chloroform received from the Medical Stores could not be relied upon, and that it was not the right sort of chloroform. The Government wanted to effect economy, and therefore they resorted to getting chloroform from Medical Stores which was of an inferior variety. I make these statements for what they are worth. I have not verified the truth of these statements. I am only relating the thing as it was told to me. I was told they were not getting the chloroform manufactured by the British Firm, Duncan and Plocart (British Ethylic Alcohol), which was considered to be the best, but that they were importing an inferior variety from Germany because it was cheaper. Samples of these chloroforms have been sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, and what are the results of his examination I have not been informed.

" Coming to senior men with experience, we will find that only very few stay in the General Hospital for a long time. If junior men with insufficient

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experience had not been put in charge of these chloroform administrations, these accidents would not have arisen. From my experience, I find that only men who have recently passed their examinations, and who have not yet been made permanent in the service, have been put in charge of these operations. So, I will request the Government to ascertain and see that all complaints about chloroform operations are removed. I should like to know whether the hon. Minister is in possession of fuller information. So, if the Government were to get a man from England of the rank of a Commissioned Medical Officer with a salary of Rs. 1,000—1,500, and is put in charge of Anæsthetist section, or if we bring a man from the Continent, say, from Berlin Hospital, and he is put in charge of this section, these accidents could very well be avoided.

3 p.m. "He will not only be useful in saving patients from untimely death on the table but also for training our own students and bringing them up to the mark. Complaints about this matter seem to have been made by the Superintendent of the Vizagapatam Medical College, Major Anderson, that the chloroformist is not very satisfactory. Complaints seem to have been made by Dr. James, some time back, Third Surgeon of the General Hospital, about the unsatisfactory nature of the chloroformist. For more than eight months or a year the Government have not taken any step to rectify the defect pointed out by them. With a careful chloroformist and a good surgeon, there should be no deaths at all, at any rate, quite a negligible number inherent in such cases. Under the conditions existing at present, every means has been devised to eliminate all kinds of risks. Steps are not taken to carry out the directions laid down in the chart which the Superintendent has maintained in the hospital. I am told that the chart says that the operating surgeon should examine the patient 15 minutes before the operation is taken up. Every precaution has to be taken. The agents that carry out those precautions are not up to the mark, and hence accidents occur. It is also said that the system of giving chloroform has undergone a change. I am told, Sir, that the surgeons there come a bit late, remain in their office downstairs, and send word to their assistants to start giving chloroform and that they would be coming up. That is a fact related to me. I cannot be responsible for the accuracy of that fact. I give the information for what it is worth. That is a pernicious habit. Sir, if a man is going to be operated upon during the days of Major Giffard, it was a habit that the anæsthetists should be in the presence of the surgeon from the commencement till the Surgeon came out. To economize time owing to pressure of work, when the Surgeon is just finishing a case, word is sent to get some other patient ready."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in making statements without himself taking the responsibility for them. It will not be to the benefit of the House. The Government also will not be in a position to take action unless the hon. Member takes the responsibility for the accuracy of these statements."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"This information was furnished to me."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Has the hon. Member communicated this information to the Government?"

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am doing it now."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not the time."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I know that patients are not chloroformed in the immediate presence of the operator. They are put under and brought up in order to economise the time of the Surgeon. There is the risk of the patient receiving an extra dose of chloroform. The method of administering chloroform has been changed, open mouth instead of old junkers. I am also told that House Surgeons are often asked to administer chloroform independently. These men without experience may succeed in a majority of cases, but the patient may die by chance. I should think that the Government are undertaking serious responsibility in entrusting these important cases to these men.

" Sir, coming to the end, I shall put my suggestions briefly. I would request the hon. Minister to entertain immediately two men, experts on chloroform, either selected here or recruited from anywhere else as he likes. They must be experts who have undergone training in anæsthetics in London hospitals and in the continent for six months. Their status must be equal to that of the operating Surgeons—I do not mean to say to that of the Superintendent. They must have a certain amount of independence. It sometimes happens that the Surgeon who is operating says 'go on, pump more.' The chloroformist must give chloroform according to the state of the patient and not according to the temper of the Surgeon. He must be able to resist the temptation. For that purpose the chloroformists must have a certain amount of independence and status. It is also highly desirable that the relations between the anæsthetist and the operating Surgeon must be always amicable."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second this motion. I am not an expert; I am not a doctor, and I do not pretend to speak with authority on matters technical. But, from the cases which the proposer has narrated, it is evident that there is something very seriously wrong with the establishment that gives chloroform. I have therefore no hesitation in seconding this motion and in asking the hon. the Minister in charge of this department through you, Mr. President, that matters in this connexion have to be carefully looked into by him in order that public men may not suffer at the hands of men who have no experience. In short the administration of the Medical department in this city would be condemned, if this state of affairs are allowed to last any longer. The fact that the Government resisted giving information when such charges were made either in the form of interpellations or otherwise shows that the bureaucratic spirit has entered into the responsible Ministry, which holds the destinies of this Presidency in its hands, so far as the Transferred subjects are concerned. I wish that the Ministers realized that they were responsible to the House; they were not merely Members of the Government; they were also representatives of the people and every opportunity must be given to the Members of this House to know exactly details of administration they are carrying on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Instead of dilating on the duties of the hon. Minister, the hon. Member would be more in order if he confines his remarks to the adjournment motion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I was merely trying, Mr. President, to point out the fact that my hon. Friend, Mr. Mallayya, who moved this motion was under a very great disadvantage since information was not forth-

coming sufficiently from the Government benches, and I was deprecating that attitude of the Government in public interests. I have therefore no hesitation in requesting the hon. Minister to accept this adjournment motion and to redress the grievances set forth in the motion."

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" Mr. President, Sir, I very much admire my hon. Friend, Mr. Mallayya, in trying to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department and the efficiency of the departmental staff. Very often he has given us the benefit of his vast knowledge and experience in medical matters. He has brought forward this adjournment motion, and I think it is evidently with a view to still further promote the efficiency in all the hospitals in this city. However, Sir, to me a layman it seems that the very object he is deprecating, viz., undergoing operation under chloroform, will create fear in the hearts of the public. That will be the just one result of this discussion in the Council. Twenty years ago, I know by experience that hundreds of people avoided operation under chloroform; they had a little horror for it; they thought that if they subjected themselves to that kind of operation they were sure to meet with instantaneous death. But the skilful way in which operations have been conducted even in private hospitals and in local board hospitals under chloroform and the success that has attended such operations even when they were performed by Assistant Surgeons and Licensed Medical Practitioners, have a great deal of effect in dispelling that kind of suspicion which people had. Of late I find that a large number of people, with very few exceptions here and there, submit themselves to this kind of treatment under chloroform. Now, so many points were raised, and so many specific instances were adduced by my hon. Friend that I fear that to-morrow all the papers will publish this news; they will also find a place in the vernacular dailies, and the impression will be created that there is something radically rotten, and that even in the best hospitals of the city there have been deaths caused by carelessness of men who administer chloroform; the result would be scaring away a large number of people, and I do not know how long it will take to make the people not to have that kind of false fear and to submit themselves to operation under chloroform. If my hon. Friend had stated the case even ten times more stronger in private meetings of professional experts, certainly his criticisms would have done very great good. I think my hon. Friend has not made that careful distinction. For instance, I know that the cases that are brought to the hospitals in Madras are in 99 cases most hopeless or cases which require perhaps strong and skilful medical treatment. Once I had an occasion to consult a surgeon in the General Hospital regarding operation to one of my relations. For a whole month that surgeon hesitated to perform the operation because that patient was a little diabetic. When the patient implored him many times to have him operated upon, it was done, and it was a success.

3-15 p.m. " As my hon. Friend told the House, all the surgeons employed there are very skilled men, and people both here and in the mufassal have certainly very great confidence in them. I do not like to go into details, nor do I like to give the names here; but as a layman myself, I may assure hon. Members of this House that the people have got very great confidence in those surgeons. But, at the same time, we should note that the mistake was not theirs; it was made by people who were there to assist them, to administer chloroform; the negligence should not be attributed, in my opinion at any

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rate, to the skilled surgeons there who were on the spot, who were doing the operations, who were all attention at that time, and who knew what was going on in their own hospital. How can they be blamed for this kind of negligence and for having employed men who were not sufficiently experienced in this kind of work ? If there have been deaths, well, they are everywhere. Even in the best hospitals of Europe you have deaths ; if there are deaths, they must be because the cases were very very bad, and the men on the spot were only human instruments to help those few patients who survived. Therefore, because there have been a few cases of death, I do not think we will be justified in jumping to the conclusion that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. There can be nothing rotten there, especially as the staff employed there consists of men with four or five years' practical training. Only picked men from those who have undergone sufficient training are employed in that hospital. How can any one of these men be guilty of negligence ? How can they be allowed to be careless, I ask, under the watchful eyes of the skilled surgeons ? It must be a mystery. I therefore think that my hon. Friend in trying not to create a scare is actually creating a terrible scare which it will take perhaps months and years for us to allay. He has not made a careful examination of the whole affair. The fullest information is not available precisely for the reason that it is not possible for any skilled surgeon with mathematical accuracy to say that a death occurred as a result of bad administration of chloroform. All these considerations have to be taken into account, and certainly one cannot be infallible in his judgments on this matter. Therefore, Sir, although I do admit that my friend's intention is noble and honourable, that he is trying his very best for more efficiency, still, considering the cases that have been dealt with and the arguments that have been advanced, whatever may be said in favour of such criticisms as those of a professional gentleman, one having a knowledge of these things, still there is room—even he admitted that he had not got sufficient information, that he had no direct acquaintance with these facts and that he gathered what little information he had from various sources—to think that these things do not warrant such a profound discussion on such a matter as this, which will only create a very great scare among the people."

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad to see that my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly has always got a soft heart for the Government, that he is the peace-maker, he is the advocate and the apologist of the Government. He was advancing arguments in a vicious circle. The terms of the resolution are : 'The increased frequency of deaths of late on the table under chloroform in the General Hospital.' This is very clear. I am equally a layman as the hon. Member from Trichinopoly is ; but, even in the case of the best doctors, a patient's death on the table never counts to his credit. Chloroform, as I understand it and as doctors tell us, is given to the patient only after some test to see that the patient is fit to be given that and that he is fit to undergo the operation, unless it is a case of an alternative between death by chloroform and operation, and death otherwise, and unless it is an emergent case. The motion says, 'increased frequency of deaths.' The Government ought to have known that there is this increased frequency of deaths. My friend on behalf of the Government stated that 'we cannot accept it.' I do not know whether he speaks on behalf of the Government, or on behalf of the House, or on behalf of himself. He said : 'We

cannot accept these statements which the mover culled from reports and from some personal knowledge and other indirect information.' That is all that a non-official Member can do, and I think we should all be thankful to Dr. Mallayya for having furnished us with information which ought to have been furnished by the Government, which the hon. the Minister for Public Health ought to have taken care to furnish us. Unfortunately, the hon. the Minister elsewhere told us this morning that he had no information on the subject. This frequency of deaths . . ."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. The hon. Member referred to some case this morning and stated that I said I had no information on this matter. I shall be obliged if he can remind me about it."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"It was in connexion with a question on this subject yesterday."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yesterday, Sir, when the hon. Member from Madras made the statement that there had been recently eight deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital, I was staggered, and without knowing definitely about it, I did not wish to deny it. That is why I said I had no information about that statement."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I thank him, Sir. I made no other statement than that he said that he had no information. I make no other allegation against the hon. Minister. I only said that if he had no information on a matter like this, being in charge of the department, I should be sorry. The hon. Member from Trichinopoly stated that all deaths under chloroform could not be traced to the Surgeons in charge ; as a matter of fact, the hon. Mover never charged any one of the Surgeons there. He said, on the other hand, that they were all very capable men, and that the only thing was the Surgeons were not properly assisted, that there was no co-ordination of work between the capable Surgeons and the junior officers working under them who have to administer the chloroform. He also told us that administering chloroform required a certain amount of experience, and that only senior men ought to be in charge of that. He further told us that men who were merely juniors and who had no independence of their own, might play to the temper of the Surgeon and not act with reference to the need of the case, and that therefore he might be tempted to give an overdose of chloroform and thus most unintentionally cause the death of patients in a few cases. Under these circumstances, it is up to the Government to investigate into the matter and see how far these allegations are correct or otherwise, especially to get information where they have no information. I think it is up to the Government, in the interests of the public health of this Presidency and in the interests of the good name of the General Hospital which it has been enjoying for a long time now—and which seems to be going down recently—and in the interests of the Medical department and of the lives of many people who go to the Hospital, to take the advice given by Dr. Mallayya in the spirit in which it ought to be taken and not to take everything with a grain of salt, when it comes from the Opposition Benches. With these words, Sir, I appeal, through you, to the hon. Minister to investigate into the matter and bring that reputation back to the General Hospital which it once enjoyed."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, Sir, the speech from the hon. Member from Trichinopoly has inspired me to say a few

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words. It has caused me great surprise that it has come from a gentleman of such mature experience and an educationist of such long standing as he is. I am sorry he has entirely mistaken the object and aim and the wish of the hon. the Mover of this motion. Dr. Mallayya in his opening speech has clearly said that he has no intention to create a scare in the city; but my hon. Friend down there has stated that the discussion will only serve to create a scare. I wonder how else could these things be brought to the notice of such a callous and apathetic Government as we are having at present. He suggested that these things could be talked over at a round table conference. We have sufficient experience of round table conferences. Is it possible, Sir, under this Government, that anything can be discussed in a conference, as he suggests? We have cried hoarse and cried in the wilderness for a round table conference on a very vital and important matter concerning the future of our country. The other day, after 5-30 p.m. the proceedings were made to go on, and the motion of appointing a committee against the wish of the country at large was passed; and yet the hon. Member now comes forward with such optimism saying that it is quite sufficient if we have a round table conference, to ventilate our grievances. I really wonder how it can have the desired effect. If the public to-morrow knows that the Government are really going to take immediate steps to see that experienced chloroformists are going to be appointed, or if the Government to-morrow issue a communiqué saying that they are going to adopt efficient methods and to take immediate steps to avoid any scare among the people, there the solution is for the difficulty experienced by my friend down there.

"My hon. Friend also stated, Sir, that these were not due to the negligence of the Surgeons and their carelessness. So far as I have heard carefully the speech of the hon. the Mover, he never mentioned that they were due to the negligence of the Surgeons; on the other hand, he praised the Surgeons very much and said that they were all very able men. His complaint was—and we have got to give him some credit doctor as he is, with a very great standing and experience in this city—that they were all due to inexperienced chloroformists or junior officers in charge of chloroform administration. He never attributed at all any such thing as negligence or carelessness on the part of the Surgeons. So, there also, the hon. Member from Trichinopoly has not properly understood my friend the Mover. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar also stated that no direct or positive information was available to my friend Dr. Mallayya and that therefore no importance could be attached to his statement. How is it possible, Sir, for Members of this House to get direct and positive information? It is impossible under the conditions under which the present Government are working. Nobody can be expected to get any information from the steel-frame working of this Government. It is only such information that we as public men could get from various sources as could be ventilated here in this House, if there is to be any redress at all; and it is for the Government to say whether such information is correct or not. If there should be such optimists here holding brief for the Government in season and out of season, coming as apologists for them and saying that these things should not be done this way and that way, then I ask, where is the solution for the grievances, where is the redress? So, I cordially support this proposition, and request the Government that they will, in all right earnest, take immediate steps to look into the reasons for such a motion as this being brought forward in this House by no less a person than Dr. Mallayya who is an experienced doctor himself."

3-30 p.m. * Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, it seems to me that the matter is perfectly simple. We learnt from the answers given in this House this morning that there have been deaths due to chloroform, and it has also been admitted by Government that there have been frequent transfers of these chloroformists. It seems to me that what is required is that Government should pick out some assistant surgeons and get them trained for the work instead of shifting them often. I think if this is done these deaths could easily be avoided. I do not think my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly need have taken the trouble to act as an apologist for Government ('Hear, hear'). His remarks were largely irrelevant. I think the remedy is perfectly clear, and I hope that the Government will act up to the suggestion made that some assistant surgeons should be trained and kept on to this work as long as possible so as to avoid the frequent deaths that have been admitted by Government this morning."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, as to the remarks made by my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly that this resolution would cause unnecessary alarm, I may mention that before I left for Madras there was already an alarm in Mangalore about it. It was mentioned at more than one meeting of friends, and the alarm was so great that there was a regular movement in Mangalore to stop the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic and to resort to another method which is largely resorted to in some private institutions, viz., injection of cocaine. By the use of this injection, it is said that all operations have been very successful. But in the Government hospitals, somehow or other, chloroform is of much more use, and now we have to ask the question why if a private institution which is not run so expensively should use cocaine for safety, Government should not try it in the State hospitals.

" Sir, I think my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya is rendering a real public service in raising this alarm in the Council itself, instead of a vague scare being created and allowed to spread in the whole of the Presidency. Here is an opportunity for the Government, for the hon. the Minister for Public Health and Medicine to clear any misunderstandings and to convince the people that the rumours floated are not well-founded. If they are founded on proper facts, then surely Government must take steps to remedy the matter. For so many years, deaths due to chloroform have not been heard of. I have myself not heard, either from Government or private institutions, of deaths occurring under chloroform during the period of the operation or soon afterwards as a result of the chloroforming methods. If such deaths occur in a big hospital like the General Hospital at the headquarters of the Madras Government, it must be due to some carelessness or negligence on the part of somebody, and the sooner these causes of negligence are removed the better. Steps should also be taken to resort to operations under chloroform to as few cases as possible. I think these remarks are quite sufficient to support the motion of my hon. Friend whose intention has been only to clear misunderstandings or to put the Government on the defence so as to clear all misunderstandings and take necessary steps to render any operation under chloroform as safe as possible."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I rise to support the suggestion that chloroforming should be done by specialists. I was under the impression till now that in our hospitals that work was done by specially trained graduates. I may point out, in this connexion, that chloroforming

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has developed into an art in Western countries, and it is done with great care by specially trained medical graduates.

" I have not seen in the London hospitals chloroform being administered by untrained and raw graduates. Before they are made to do that work, they undergo training under experts. From the reply given to the question this morning I find that there have been four deaths under chloroform in a year and three transfers of chloroformists also. In Western countries, the chloroformist is not asked to do any other work; he is given a special pay also. Also the idea of sending our medical graduates to Western countries to get training in the science of chloroforming is a very good one. We are sending graduates every year on deputation or otherwise to other countries for specialization in lung diseases, eye diseases, midwifery, etc. Of course, chloroforming also is a very important work, and it is high time that we should also think of sending some of our men to specialize in that science because the life of the patient is much more precious than any particular organ of his body, and we cannot any more be indifferent to this aspect of the question. With these words, I strongly support the suggestion that only specialists should hereafter be asked to do the work."

* The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, the Government is thankful to the hon. Member for Madras for bringing this matter before this House. But at the same time, I must refute some of the charges which the hon. Member thought fit to make during the course of the debate. The first charge which I think I should mention, though not a very serious one, is that the Government refused to supply information to the hon. Member. The hon. Member told me day before yesterday that he wanted some case sheets, they were sent for yesterday, and they are here now. After telling me that he wanted them, he never applied to me again for them, and unfortunately I did not pursue him with the case sheets."

* Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Personal explanation, Sir. I called for them thrice. I went to his room once but could not find him. Also I called on his Council Secretary. He said 'I will bring it and give it to you.' I waited for him yesterday. Then I went to the Sub-Secretary of the section. I met the Chief Secretary too, and we had some conversation. But no case sheets were forthcoming."

* The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" Anyhow, I was only saying that the Government were not unwilling to supply the information. Then, the hon. Member for Bellary was saying that the Government were bureaucratic. . . "

* The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member for Kurnool."

* The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I beg your pardon, Sir. The hon. Member for Kurnool was saying that the Government were bureaucratic and that they withheld information. Mr. President, this question was sent to the office, asking how many deaths there were under chloroform, and we gave the answer that during the years 1926 to 1928 there were four in each of the years. If the hon Member had given some inkling of the information which he was going to use during the course of the debate, I might have been more fully armed with the details on each of

those cases. But with the best of information available to Government, they are able to give some information as regards seven out of nine cases. With regard to the rest, we have not been able to trace the cases. Probably, the information given by the hon. Member with regard to them may be correct or may not be correct. We are not in a position to say anything on them. If those details have been furnished to us at least yesterday or the day before yesterday, I could give a categorical answer to every one of those cases.

"The first case which the hon. Member referred to was a case of throat and nose trouble, operated on by the Throat and Nose Specialist. I am told, Mr. President, it was a very bad case of cancer. The second case is one Mr. Natesa Ayyar; the third case is a Parsi gentleman. I have already said, Mr. President, that there were four deaths during the year under chloroform, so that which of the cases mentioned by the hon. Member come under that number and which of them do not I can't say. I was saying that the third case was a Parsi gentleman aged about 21, and on his death an inquest was held and declared that it was an accidental death. (Dr. B S. Mallayya: 'Where did he die ?') I am willing to take it, in the absence of detailed information as regards the nature and seriousness of the case, that it was due to the administration of chloroform. I am only saying that of the nine cases narrated by my hon. Friend, we have information about seven cases. Then the fourth case was a case of glands in the neck, and the patient died. Then of the other five cases, I am in possession of information as regards three cases which took place on the 13th August, 14th August and a case subsequently. As regards the case on the 13th, the man was aged sixty, and the operation was for dilation of the stomach, which the patient insisted on being done, and it was only decided upon after warning the patient of the extra risk involved due to his age, and it was performed. I need not tell the hon. Members of this House, and especially to the Doctor who moved the resolution that an abdominal operation in a large number of cases is risky and is resorted to only where absolutely necessary. Now, Madras is becoming famous for these abdominal operations. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Notorious.') (The hon. the President: 'Order, order.) Madras, Sir, has gained a reputation for efficiency of abdominal operations, and it has been admitted by the hon. Member for Madras himself. Persons from all parts of India, I am told, come to this place for this operation, and Madras has thereby acquired a reputation which is known all over India. People knowing the reputation of the Madras General Hospital in this respect come in, and even when they are told in some cases that the operation is rather risky they prefer to have an operation to the troubles and to the torture of the disease, and the surgeon has to take up the case. Well, in this particular case of the man aged 60, who died on the 13th August, it is not known whether the death was due to the application of the chloroform or the natural consequence of the weakness of the man owing to inability to stand the operation. I shall just read the information I have regarding the cases: '13th August. The patient died suddenly. A post mortem and inquest were held. In addition to the stomach condition for which operation was necessary he was found to be suffering from some degeneration of the heart, of the arteries and of the kidneys. The finding of the inquest was according to these facts.' (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'You are doing a damage to the Surgeon by reading that'.) That was on the 13th of August.

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" Next, a patient aged 28 with a very large irreducible hernia for which an operation was absolutely necessary on account of the danger of early strangulation was another case. The patient died immediately after the operation had been successfully completed. An inquest and post mortem were held. It was found that this patient was suffering from a very rare condition known as status lymphaticus, characterized by the enlargement of the thymus and other glands. (Voices: Discovered after death?) The third case was that of a man aged 29 deeply jaundiced and suffering from a very advanced cancer. He came from Hyderabad with his friends in the hope of a cure by operation. The surgeon in charge of the case explained to the patient and his relations that the condition was a very serious one and the risks of operations were very great. It was only after he had been implored to perform an operation as the only hope of alleviating the patient's sufferings that the surgeon consented with the realization of his worst fears. These three patients were all cases of serious risks which had to be undertaken in the interests of the patients. 3-45 p.m.

" So, Mr. President, out of these seven cases the three cases referred to are not due to the administration of chloroform but to the seriousness of the disease itself, and the operations had to be performed as the patients implored even after warning."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Is it the Minister's assertion ? "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, in respect of the first four operations, though they were serious, we had thought it fit to admit that probably they were due to chloroform. About the other two cases, we are not in a position to state the facts. I may say that in gathering information as to deaths due to chloroform it is not possible to say the number exactly unless there was absolute negligence, and such cases were not before the Government. The hon. Member was referring, and I am glad he admitted, that three surgeons in charge of the operations in the General Hospital are efficient men, and there is nothing to say against them. But unfortunately he made a statement that these surgeons, eminent as they are and though they knew their duties perfectly well, leave it to anæsthetists without themselves going in in the initial stage of the operation "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He said that he was told like that. He did not take the responsibility."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It must be remembered that the surgeons are honourable members of the learned profession and they admit their responsibility and are not willing to shove it on junior people, the anæsthetists who play according to them only a secondary part. It is a necessary part of the operation, and the surgeons are prepared to take the responsibility for the death. They are not prepared to say that the anæsthetists who applied chloroform were inexperienced or were incompetent, and throw the whole blame on them. This, Mr. President, I submit, is an admission and a confession which ought to be accepted and when they are willing to risk their reputation one should be disposed to accept their statement. It may be that in certain cases deaths have occurred owing to the administration of chloroform. But, in considering these matters, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the various facts which may go to show that in cases where they may be avoided they may be avoided and that in certain cases in spite of all possible care that human agency can take death

under chloroform is not altogether avoidable. The hon. Member for Madras says that during the 18 years that he has been in the General Hospital he heard of only one case of death under chloroform. But may I ask the hon. Member to consider the nature of the operations that were made during that period and now? (Cries of 'Oh, Oh!') I need not tell hon. Members of this House that resorting to operation for various diseases which were not thought of as curable by operation have become very popular, owing to the great advance in surgical science. Abdominal operation was a thing I am told which was very rare ten or fifteen years ago but they are resorting to it very freely to-day. (A voice: Are all of them abdominal?) The number of these operations has increased very largely and the total number of operations in the hospital has nearly doubled during the period 1915–1927. The number of deaths from operation will to a certain extent depend upon the number of operations performed. In 1927 the number of operations performed was 1,900. When there were 1,900 operations, accidents have unfortunately occurred in the case of four. It is regrettable, but what further steps can be taken to make it avoidable? I assure the House that Government will not be lacking in making all possible efforts to remedy the evil. This matter has been under the consideration of the Government in consultation with the Principal of Vizagapatam College and the Superintendent of the General Hospital, for some time. It has been said that in Western countries chloroform is administered by very experienced people and that young people are not allowed to administer chloroform. I take it that I am to a certain extent relying upon the knowledge and opinion which is placed before us by the Surgeon-General who has been admitted to be an able head and who has been house surgeon in one of the best hospitals in England. He says that there is a lecturer in anæsthetics who is the chief man in the line but in the actual operation except in serious cases chloroform is administered only by house surgeons, and Lieut-Col. Bradfield just now told me that as a young house surgeon he was applying chloroform there. He did not cause death. (Voices: 'Probably he was a clever young man.' 'That is exceptional.') If hon. Members of this House are willing to say that the young Indians who have undergone their course in the Medical College are not as intelligent as Mr. Bradfield admits them to be, then I have no answer. We are training students from the Medical College as surgeons. Certificates have been issued to them that they are fit to administer chloroform. They are students from the Medical College, and they have come to learn it. Do not hon. Members think that it is the duty of the teaching establishment of this Government to give them what is called practical training in the administration ot chloroform when that is prescribed as a subject? I admit that in serious cases one should not resort to them. In such cases, the senior man will take great care. But to say that in no case should chloroform be administered by young men is denying altogether proper medical education. It is saying something that does not obtain in any part of the world. In England and America there is an anæsthetist who is an expert, and there are a number of people under him. It is only in very few cases, cases which are considered to be serious, that he comes in. To say that in every case it should be administered by a specialist is a thing, I am told, which never obtains in any part of the world"

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi :—"In those cases it will be done under the supervision of the anæsthetist, and the student himself will not be

left alone, and the specialist will be guiding, directing and teaching him. This is what I have observed in other countries and I felt bound to bring it to the notice of the House. (Voices addressing the Minister: 'Learn, learn.')"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Dr. Muthulakshmi has told us that in the hospitals she visited during the time of her visit the administration was made under the direction of the expert. Nobody denies that people are doing it under the guidance of the expert. But there are occasions also when under the direction of the surgeon himself, experienced surgeons as they are, and under their control the junior men administer chloroform. If the hon Member Dr. Muthulakshmi has told us that in every hospital in England and America there are as many expert anæsthetists as there are operation theatres and every one of them attends during each operation, then one may be prepared to accept that statement as correct. I do not say she is wrong. During the time of her visit, it may be there were experts administering chloroform. But does she say that in every one of the hospitals there are as many expert anæsthetists as there are operation theatres? In the General Hospital, there are three operation theatres and there is a senior man who is a Professor in Anæsthetic and guides the other people and attends himself in special cases. To assume that these three expert surgeons will have these operations performed risking their reputation . . ."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" The risk of life is greater than the risk of reputation."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, the position is this. The hon. Member from Madras was saying that frequent transfers of anæsthetists have been made and that they are very junior men. There is one Mr. Francis, who is an Assistant Professor of Surgery, whose service is 11 years."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Where is he? When was he brought to the hospital?"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" He was brought here six months ago. (A voice: 'O, Lord'.) Then the other two people I already mentioned have been doing their duty as anæsthetists I believe for the last two years. They have been there as house surgeons for two years. Probably Dr. Mallayya may be correct in saying that men without ten years' experience ought not to be allowed to do this work. That is a proposition for medical men to consider and examine. If that is accepted, I do not know what remedy the hon Doctor will suggest for the practical education of young men. According to the Surgeon-General, they are well qualified for it. I submit that hon. Members must be charitable enough not to blame any people who have done their business and who will become useful servants of the public.

" Then, Sir, the hon. Member from Madras said that an inferior quality of chloroform was being used. I am in a position to say that that matter has been carefully examined by the people concerned, and they have been satisfied that the chloroform now used is quite up to the mark. If the hon. Member shows by any data or information that the stuff that is now used is unfit for use in such a hospital, then the Government will not be averse to change the stuff. 4 p.m.

" He also said that these anæsthetists should be kept on on this work without being transferred often. But these gentlemen do not wish to continue in this occupation for a long time. I am told that it is not a very desirable occupation. If they are to be administering chloroform all through, they will lose touch with other branches of medicine and surgery, and I am told—I am not a medical man myself—that not only in this country but also in England and other countries no one likes to be an anæsthetist for life. This occupation is a very dull and unpopular one among the medical men. They not merely forget their knowledge of other branches of medicine or surgery, but by their gradual and slow and continued inhalation of the gas for a long time, say, for four or five years, their health also is affected. Probably that is one of the reasons why this occupation is unpopular. In England, there are good anæsthetists in Harley street, but they make some money in two or three years and then they get tired of the job.

" I have given all these facts, and I believe they are correct, and if I am wrong, I believe the hon. Member for Madras will correct me, for I myself want more information. If any suggestions are made by which mortality due to the application of chloroform can be reduced, Government will be glad to jump at them and try to reduce the mortality. Government are having these hopitals not to kill people but to cure diseases. And if in the discharge of their duty accidents do happen, and if any means by which these accidents may be reduced are suggested, no one will be more anxious than the Government to adopt them."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Mr. President, I have heard with great pain the speech of the hon. Minister. He said that he was not a medical man himself. At the same time he said that in England and America even inexperienced people were administering chloroform. May I just tell him that if in England and America things go on in this way and nine deaths occur in one year due to chloroform, the Ministers there will have to lay down their offices and cannot afford to go on flouting the opinion of the people as the hon. Minister has been doing to-day ? Sir, a few questions asked about the Savidge case resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission in a few days. But here in a case of nine deaths in the course of one year, in spite of an adjournment motion on the subject, the hon. Minister is not able to answer satisfactorily the points raised. He is not able to account for two ; with regard to three, he gave some excuse ; and he admits in regard to four. Such a state of things should not happen in any other country except this unfortunate country, where Ministers owe no responsibility either to the public or to the House which sends them. It has been said that from 1900 to 1925 there were practically no deaths at all, while in 1926–27 there were four deaths and recently there have been nine deaths. And various suggestions have been put forward by the hon. Mover himself and various other Members including the hon. Deputy President of the Council who belongs herself to the profession and yet the hon. Minister says, " Give me more views, they will be examined," and so on. I do not understand, Sir, what he exactly means. It is very pitiable that one in the position of the hon. Minister should be asking for information like this. I think, he owes it to himself and to the public to put an end to this scare which is already seriously spreading. I hope he will take steps to see that a committee is appointed to go into the question

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and see who is responsible. I am only sorry that a responsible Minister, when a motion like this is going on in this House, should treat the House with contempt; otherwise he would not go out of the House as he has done now."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" I second it."

The closure motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the business of the Council be adjourned."

The question was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar
14. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
15. ,, B. S. Mallayya.
16. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
17. ,, K. R. Karant.
18. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
19. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
20. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
21. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
22. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
23. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
26. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar
27. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
28. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
29. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
30. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
31. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
32. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
33. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
34. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
35. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
36. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
37. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
38. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
39. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
40. ,, K. Chavadi Subramania Pillai.
41. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
42. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
43. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
44. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. ,, A. B. Shetty.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
19. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
21. Mr. K. Krishnan.
22. ,, S. Venkayya.
23. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
24. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
25. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
26. The Zamindar of Kallikotta.
27. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
28. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ullah Sahib.
29. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
30. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
31. The Raja of Panagal.
32. Sir A. P. Patro.
33. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
34. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
35. Muhammad Kadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
36. Diwan Bahadur S Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
37. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib
38. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
39. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
3. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
4. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
5. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 44. Noes 39. Natural 5.

The motion was carried. (Cries of "Resign, resign" from the Congress benches.)

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—*cont.*

SUPPLY OF WATER-HOSES, TEAR-BOMBS, ETC., TO THE POLICE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion of motions on matters of general public interest."

4-15 p.m. * Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, Sir : I beg to move the following resolution, viz.—

> '*This Council recommends to the Government that they be pleased to supply the police with water-hoses, tear-bombs and similar other contrivances for reducing to a minimum the chances of opening fire on riotous and unruly mobs.*'

"I am of opinion that this resolution is as necessary as it is reasonable, and I am fortified in this opinion by appreciating references that appeared in some of the daily papers here and in other parts of India about this resolution. It is true that the Government is responsible for the preservation of law and order, and it is equally true that a model citizen should be peaceful and law-abiding. Man is a creature of impulses and moods. When swayed either by excessive passion, enthusiasm or zeal, he is apt to lose his mental balance in consequence of which he inevitably comes in collision with forces of law and order. It is equally true that the guardians of peace, i.e., the police, being men are apt to lose their mental balance when confronted with critical and dangerous situations. In this connexion, Mr. President, let me say that tact, courage and patience hitherto exhibited by some of our high police officers, both European and Indian, when confronted with such dangerous and critical situations were not only commendable but also commended our approval and appreciation. Individually, Mr. President, an Indian is as peaceful a citizen as any nation can have but unfortunately an Indian mob when excited can be as dangerous as any in this world. To employ sufficient force to control an unruly mob is no doubt the duty of the Government, and the weapons hitherto employed to quell this sort of disturbances were the rifle and the bayonet. The State has a duty to protect its peaceful citizens from riotous mobs; but, Sir, the remedy may not be and should not be worse than the disease it tries to cure. Water-hoses and tear-bombs that are used with success on such mobs which are composed of more dangerous elements in some civilized countries may be and shall be tried here. If they are used with circumspection and caution they ought to serve us here equally well. Only the other day I read in the papers in one of the countries, the name of which I forget, that an unruly and dangerous mob was not only controlled but dispersed by the use of tear-bombs. They came to do mischief but went away laughing. At the worst of time, even when it is inevitable, it is not a pleasant or sporting job to pour bullets into the thick of these unruly and riotous people even as an answer to 'brick-bats.' It is only fair, Mr. President, that the police should be given more chances to desist from firing, and these riotous and unruly people should be given more

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chances of living even in spite of themselves. Apart from the fact that prevention is better than cure, there is this additional advantage that a gassed man can easily be identified as one of those that had a hand in it. But shooting besides killing two or three stampedes the crowd into dispersing, and when the final round-up comes days after, even the innocent as a rule do suffer more than the guilty. Mr. President, I have said enough. I hope to convince all reasonable men that my resolution is an useful and reasonable one, and knowing as I do that our Government is a very humane Government composed of sportsmen, I am sure when I appeal to them as I am doing at present to adopt my humble suggestions contained in this resolution I will not appeal in vain."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding this resolution. I think it is a very important and one of the most useful resolutions. Many people have been trying to devise means of controlling mobs, and I feel proud that my friend Rajkumar Dorai Raja, with whom I have moved when he was a student, has suggested a very good means of controlling the mobs and dispersing them. Sir, there are three classes of people that go to make up this mob. When you hear of a tragic incident you will find that most of the people who form the crowd there are mischief makers. These people on such occasions succeed very well in promoting their own object. These people are eager for such opportunities. Secondly, as soon as the relations of some people who have accident are informed of it, they rush in large crowds. They are innocent people and they are eager to be very near the spot to see whether there is any chance of their relations surviving. Then there are a third class of people who are attracted there, people who have no occupation, idlers, and who flock there out of curiosity to know what is going on there. It often happens that the crowd is sometimes very unruly. The people behind are pushing those in front. Unless some kind of order can be maintained, it is difficult to disperse them. They get out of control. If the means suggested by the hon. the Mover of the resolution were adopted, then it will be possible for the police, without recourse to firing, to disperse the crowd. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar : Why not chloroform ?). If there are very clever people like my friend with chloroform, I have no objection. But only there is no time to administer it. The Police sometimes lose their presence of mind, especially when they see a large crowd of 6,000 or 7,000. Suppose they begin to charge, that will give rise to greater confusion, and some people will be pushed down and injured. Suppose they have instructions to open fire ; if they shoot high, the bullet hits somebody, an innocent man or child, who is on the top of a tree or of a building. If they shoot below, it may hit the legs of someone who is too weak to run. These bullets may reach persons who are attracted by a great curiosity to know what is going on. It may happen that people who actually sustain injury are innocents. This will give rise to much heart-burning. If the means that have been adopted in other countries for controlling and dispersing mobs be adopted here, I think it will give satisfaction to all and we will have a very innocent and harmless means of averting injury to human life in dangerous situations. For these reasons, I second the resolution of my friend, Mr. Dorai Raja."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. I am not an expert in explosives, and the British Government has

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [6th September 1928

given no chance to Indians to become an expert in explosives, unless it is revealed to me on the floor of this House whether the Government has established a secret society to teach the constituent elements of explosives. The complaint against the Police in this country has not been that they have misused arms, but that they have shot down people without giving sufficient warning. Law and order is now exclusively the right of the bureaucrat, and as long as that is the exclusive right of the bureaucrat, and as long as the people in this country are not in a position to gauge the exact effect of the instruments that are placed in the hands of the bureaucracy, it is much safer for us to leave the present to itself. We are in a very unfortunate condition. I admit it is quite possible that methods of dispersing crowds through explosives or other substances, through water-hose and other contrivances, may be of some advantage if we have the control of the Police ourselves.

4-30 p.m. "I feel, Sir, that there is absolutely no doubt whatever that whatever contrivances we may give to the Police, they will be used as additional contrivances to subjugate our people further, to suppress them further and to give them no quarter whatever. I am certain that evidence will be adduced, I am certain that pleas will be set up, and there will be no chance for us to understand exactly what the Police will do. I would have given some credence to our friend Mr. Dorai Raja's motion, if he were an expert in explosives. He is not an expert. I am certain he is not an expert. The British Government have not given him facilities unless there is a secret society established by the Government itself. (Cries of : Pudukkottai.) I am not sure there are societies there to teach him the art of making explosives. There is nothing new in this country to warrant our interference with the methods employed by Government to disperse crowds Our complaints have always been that the Police have been conducting themselves in a tyrannous manner, in a manner that is least conducive to the well-being of the people of this country. And, if this Government chooses to suggest better methods, it is for them to come forward and explain through their experts how they consider that these things are more useful in the business of dispersing crowds. It is not for a lay Member of this House to come forward with a suggestion of this sort after reading some journals or magazines that write on this subject. I am sure Mr. Dorai Raja understands the motives with which I am opposing this motion. Such a motion should come from the Government. As long as such a motion comes from a Member on the other side, from the benches behind the Government, there is a great deal of thought to be exercised over it before any consent can be given to it. If the Government had brought forward this motion straight, that is a different matter. That they should have chosen to bring this motion through an ordinary Member on their side, if at all they are going to support him, makes me hesitate before giving my vote. I should suspect that this will be used to repress the people much more, and to establish pleas of having used proper judgment at the proper time. Our whole complaint against the Police is that they are not exercising proper judgment at the proper moment, that they are not under control and that therefore lives are being lost. We have not yet come to the stage when we can complain about the instruments that are used for dispersing crowds. It is for the Government to come forward and say boldly and frankly and explain to us what such a motion would come to. I therefore oppose this motion, and through you, Sir, request every Member of this House to throw it out."

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* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, the object of this resolution is to reduce to a minimum the chances of opening fire on rictous and unruly mobs. I am glad that the hon. Mover of this resolution realizes that there are occasions when the Police have to open fire. All that he wants is that we should try to minimise the occasions when such a thing should occur. The point to be examined is whether the machinery proposed will be effective or not. He wants that the policemen should be supplied with water-hoses. A water-hose can be successful in its working only if it is confined to a narrow space. It may not at all be effective when the space is broad and its use will have to depend upon the head of water-supply. Unless and until we are assured of it, it is not possible to put water-hoses into operation. As for the tear-bomb, I find that in Shanghai the Police are using it. That is the system there for dispersing crowds. There is a very interesting article on the subject published in the January 1928 issue of the journal of the United Service Institution of India. Besides that, we have no practical experience of its employment successfully in any civilized country. The difficulty with regard to its use is that though by throwing the bomb we can blind the people for 20 minutes and frighten them, one has to be very careful in using it. Sometimes it may so happen that the persons who use it, by some mistake or other, make themselves the victims rather than the mob. Further in a hot country like India the bomb may be absolutely ineffective due to climatic conditions. Under these circumstances, I do not think that what has been proposed by my hon. Friend is always an effective machinery for lessening or minimising the chances of opening fire. The suggestion is a novel one, and the tear-bomb has been successfully employed only in Shanghai. Therefore, I am prepared to have the question examined. It is not possible for me to accept the resolution without examination."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"I am astounded at the ignorance of my hon. Friend from Kurnool. He professes to be a friend of the people and stand for independence, and yet he comes and opposes the simple proposition that I have made to-day to help the people. He prefers the help of the Government and the Police and attributes motives to me and through me to the Government because I have thought of a simple device and want to give more chances to the unruly and riotous people even though sometimes firing is necessary at them when their intention is to do great damage to person and property. (Cries of hear, hear.) (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'Remove the toddy shops.') My hon. Friend is as great an authority on toddy as on chloroform. I dare say this is not a subject which is of importance to the Madras Government alone. It is a subject of all-India importance. In view of the very sympathetic reply given by the hon. the Home Member . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member is withdrawing his motion, he is not entitled to make a statement."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"I am only explaining."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"According to the Standing Orders, no Member should be allowed to make a speech if he is withdrawing his motion."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Then I beg leave to withdraw, Sir."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has made a speech and so he cannot withdraw his motion."

The resolution was put and declared lost.

Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja demanded a poll, and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
2. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
3. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
4. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E Cotton.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
19. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur
20. Mr. K. Krishnan.
21. ,, N. Siva Raj.
22. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
23. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
24. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
25. ,, Daniel Thomas.
26. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
27. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
28. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
29. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
30. ,, S. Satyamurti.
31. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
32. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
33. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
34. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
35. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
36. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
37. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
38. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
39. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
40. Mr. K. R. Karant.
41. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
42. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
43. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
44. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
45. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
46. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
47. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
48. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
49. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
50. ,, L. K Tulasiram.
51. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
52. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
53. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
54. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
55. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
56. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
57. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
58. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
59. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.

Neutral.

1. Mr. S. Venkiah.
2. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
3. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
4. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
5. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
8. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
9. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
10. The Raja of Panagal.
11. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
12. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
13. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
14. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
15. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
16. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
17. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 4. Noes 59. Neutral 17.

The resolution was lost.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name— 4-45 p.m.

'*That this Council recommends to the Government that a non-official committee be appointed to investigate into* (1) *the large number of dismissals, suspensions, reductions and removals of the employees of the Government Press, Madras,* (2) *the policy adopted by the Superintendent in respect of the union of the employees and* (3) *the conditions of remuneration, leave, etc., of the piece-workers.*'

" Sir, the Superintendent of this institution about whom the hon. the Home Member gave some information yesterday on the floor of this House was that the only qualification he had was that he had no qualification that could be called a qualification. But the Government say we have got our own judgment of the man, and so the hon. the Home Member thinks that he is the fittest man. He was appointed in 1919 and he has been in charge of that institution as a gazetted officer for the last four or five years. This institution contains about 1,500 labourers, and he has succeeded in dismissing 800 of them. The total punishments inflicted up to the end of 31st March 1927 are as follows :—

	Year.
297	in 1923
334	„ 1924
345	„ 1925
440	„ 1926

Out of a total of about 1,500 employees, about 1,265 minor punishments have been made already. Punishments of dismissals, removals and suspensions alone amount to 879. It is also curious to note that six men are suspended for incompetence."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member reading his speech from a paper? "

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am only refreshing my memory."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member must more cleverly do it."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" No necessity at all. Without doing that, I can go on.

" A man who was drawing Rs. 60 gets into the good graces of the Superintendent, Government Press, and he is suddenly raised to a scale of Rs. 200—265. The hon. Member in charge will realize that this man's name is Mariabagyam and he is called the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, and that this man is solely responsible for the large number of dismissals, removals and suspensions. The hon. the Home Member said that he had no power to interfere with the punishments inflicted and that the Government's hands are tied down. There is a great discontent among the employees and this discontent is put down by the formation of a rival club by Mr. Mariabagyam, which has been started and conducted with the idea of giving treat or dinner parties to the Superintendent, Government Press, whenever he goes the hills and these poor labourers are always asked to contribute for such expenses. If they do not contribute, their names are entered in the black list kept by the said Mr. Mariabagyam, and very soon

punishments would be overtaking these poor labourers. I have already referred to the case of one Mr. Balakrishna Pillai, who although he applied for sick leave on a medical certificate, the Superintendent did not grant him leave; and he was compelled to work, with the result that when he went home he died. His wife made a statement to the authorities that it was only the Superintendent, Government Press, that was responsible for the death of her husband, and if he had been granted leave he would not have died. The Government on hearing her representations took pity upon her and granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. 150. About the character of this Mariabagyam I need not tell you much. His influence is so great that he is looked on as the 'Periadorai' by all the workers.

"The date of birth of the Superintendent when he joined Government service as a non-gazetted officer was entered as 1873, but when he was promoted to the rank of gazetted officer, the register also showed an advancement of one year in his date of birth. This went on undetected for six or seven years till recently when the Accountant-General scrutinized the registers, and asked for an explanation for this discrepancy, but he was not able to explain satisfactorily. The case is said to be still under investigation. This is the qualification and standard of character of the officer whom the Government find from their own special test to be a fit and proper person to be in charge of the destinies of 2,000 poor labourers in the Press."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. The allegations made by the hon. the Mover of the resolution are very serious allegations. There is no use of saying that the Superintendent is a responsible officer and that he should be given full authority to deal with his employees as he pleases. The situation has become very serious especially when it is considered that an officer drawing Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 should have managed to dismiss 800 employees. So it is very necessary that the Government should scrutinize the question and remedy the grievances of the employees. Perhaps the Government think that the prestige of the officer would go if they interfered with his actions. I do not think that Government should stand on that consideration especially when the livelihood of such a large number of employees is at stake."

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar:—"Sir, if my hon. Friend the Mover wants to have a committee appointed, I think nobody would be more eager than myself to welcome such a committee. But I wish to emphasize this one point; Government Press consists of about 2,000 employees, and if dismissals and fines take place they are quite natural. Such things happen always in case of large institutions. In every office the head of a department is always responsible for fines, dismissals and removals of the employees. The gentleman referred to by my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, is a sort of personal assistant and what influence could he wield? Are we to understand that the head of the department is incapable of doing anything individually, cannot use his discretion and cannot scrutinize any matter and arrive at a decision himself? Is he led by the influence of the personal assistant? If my friend wants an enquiry, he is quite welcome to stress that point as much as possible as he possibly can. The gentleman, Mr. Mariabagyam, has been in the Government Press for the last 25 years and there have been no adverse criticisms against him. He might have started a club for the benefit of some of the employees of the Press. That itself

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shows that he is interested in the welfare of the employees. He is starting all sorts of clubs in order to show to the workmen that they too could have all kinds of entertainments just as other people had. I also read in newspapers about the anniversary held by this club and various kinds of entertainments were also provided for these workmen. These are all institutions like co-operative societies for relieving the distress of the poor and also as a sort of recreation to these workmen. If I remember right, my hon. Friend, the Mover, said that he was starting a rival club and perhaps suspected that this gentleman wanted to get rid of some of the employees. I have no such suspicion. Therefore, Sir, as for the enquiry in the name of justice, in the name of fair play, by all means have an enquiry. But, merely to charge a man that he is responsible for all these dismissals and suspensions of these workmen because some interested persons who have been dismissed say so is very unfair."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I speak, Sir ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If it is a question of speaking, I think there is no time."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I shall finish it in a minute."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— I think the question may be taken up as soon as we meet on the next non-official day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" To-day the Opposition requests for half an hour more and I have to accept it."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " This resolution recommends the appointment of a non-official committee for three purposes: (1) To investigate into the large number of dismissals, suspensions, reductions and removals of the employees of the Government Press, Madras, (2) the policy adopted by the Superintendent in respect of the union of the employees, and (3) the conditions of remuneration, leave, etc , of the piece-workers.

" My hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, in his enthusiasm to finish the debate rather early, did not say a word about the second and third purpose for which he urged that a committee should be appointed. He simply said that there had been a large number of dismissals. Therefore he wanted that a non-official committee should be appointed. He said nothing as to the policy that has been adopted by the Superintendent in regard to the Government Press Union or to the conditions of remuneration of the piece-workers. Therefore my task has been made very easy. All that he said was that there had been a very large number of dismissals, and therefore Government should appoint a committee. I do not think that is reasonable. No reason has been adduced why a committee should be appointed. Yesterday, in response to a question asked by one of the hon. Members, I placed a list of punishments inflicted on the employees. There are 1,500 to 2,000 people employed in the Government Press. About 180 persons have been punished and most of them with small fines. Hon. Members know that if persons are unjustly 5 p.m.

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punished they have got a right of appeal to the Government. Then we are prepared to consider the appeals. I do not think I can say anything more in that respect because no arguments have been adduced to show the necessity for the appointment of a non-official committee.

"As regards what was stated about the union I have gone into that question and do not find a single person has been punished for being a member of the union.

"With regard to the conditions of remuneration, I may say that the Government very recently considered that question. The piece-workers sent up a memorial to Government about a year ago asking for (1) enhanced remuneration, (2) remuneration when they wait without work, (3) casual and privilege leave and leave on special holidays, (4) enhanced hill allowance and (5) counting as service for the purpose of pension the period spent on leave with permission though without allowance. The Government considered these five requests and granted concessions mentioned against (4) and (5). With regard to the other three the Government were of opinion that there was no necessity to grant them. I do not think a non-official committee can solve these questions. The Superintendent, Government Press, was also told that the rules regarding hospital leave were applicable to all press employees including piece-workers, temporary and permanent, their leave salary being calculated on the basis of the average pay for the past 12 months. I do not think that a non-official committee will serve any useful purpose. I feel, Sir, that no case has been made out for its appointment. If people have been punished severely and if fines have been imposed upon them unjustly, they have a right of appeal to the Government. The Government are prepared to consider their appeals. Most of the punishments imposed are of small fines. The head of an institution who has to manage employees numbering about 1,500 to 2,000 people must have recourse to such punishments. I therefore oppose the resolution."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'the question be now put.'"

The question was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was damanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. A. B Shetty.	15. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao.
2. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.	16. ,, C N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
3. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.	17. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
4. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.	18. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
5. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.	19. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
6. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.	20. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
7 ,, S. Satyamurti.	21. Mr. K. R. Karant.
8. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar	22. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
9. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.	23. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
10. ,, P. Anjaneyulu	24. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
11. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.	25. ,, C Ramasomayajulu.
12. ,, J. A. Saldanha.	26. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
13. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.	27. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
14. ,, C. S Govindaraja Mudaliyar.	28. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.

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Ayes—cont.

29. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
30. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
31. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
32. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
33. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
34. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
35. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
36. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
37. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
38. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
39. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
40. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
41. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
42. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
43. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
44. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
18. Mr. K. Krishnan.
19. ,, N. Siva Raj.
20. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
21. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
22. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
23. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
24. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
25. The Raja of Panagal.
26. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
27. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
28. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
29. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
30. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
31. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Ayes 44. Noes 31.

The closure motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that 'this Council recommends to the Government that a non-official committee be appointed to investigate into (1) the large number of dismissals, suspensions, reductions and removals of the employees of the Government Press, Madras, (2) the policy adopted by the Superintendent in respect of the union of the employees and (3) the conditions of remuneration, leave, etc., of the piece-workers.' "

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
2. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
3. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
4. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
5. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
6. ,, S. Satyamurti.
7. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
8. ,, T. A. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
9. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
10. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
11. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
12. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
13. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
14. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
15. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
16. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
17. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
18. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
19. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
20. Mr. K. R. Karant.
21. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
22. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
23. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
24. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
25. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
26. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
27. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
28. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
29. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
30. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
31. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
32. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
33. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
34. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
35. ,, K. S. Sivasubrhamanya Ayyar.
36. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
37. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
38. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
39. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
40. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
41. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
42. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
43. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
44. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Setoratnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, J. Bheemayya.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
18. Mr. K. Krishnan.
19. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
20. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
21. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
22. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
23. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
24. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.

Neutral.

1. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
2. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
3. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
4. ,, Daniel Thomas.
5. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
6. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
7. The Raja of Panagal.
8. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
9. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
10. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Ayes 44. Noes 24. Neutral 10.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the Opposition wanted to sit after 5 p.m. simply to finish this motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I wanted to finish the debate on this resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now adjourn and will re-assemble on Saturday the 8th instant at 11 a.m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 181 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928, page 339 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of in and out patients treated in the Government Headquarter Hospital, Vellore, and the Mission Hospital, Vellore, during 1925, 1926 *and* 1927.

Year.	Government Headquarter Hospital.		Mission Hospital.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1925	2,322	37,217	2,133	29,437
1926	2,189	39,689	1,851	30,696
1927	2,291	39,492	2,231	29,419

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 185 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928 on page 342 supra.]

Action taken on the statement of Mr. Fenner Brockway regarding the grievances of the nursing staff of the General Hospital.

Alleged grievances.	Action taken by the Government.
(1) Long working hours .. .. .. (2) Prolonged night duty	After careful consideration, the Government have come to the conclusion that the existing arrangements are the best that can be devised. The three months system of night duty shifts is preferred by the nurses.
(3) Working overtime	The Government are informed that working overtime is exceptional.
(4) Quality of the food	The quality of the food is by no means bad.
(5) Restricted hours during which nurses may leave the hospital premises.	The Government have ascertained that nurses are required to return to their quarters by 10 p.m. unless a special late pass has been given. They see no reason to alter this arrangement.
(6) The long working hours and low pay of the ward boys (nursing orderlies).	Nursing orderlies are on duty for long hours, but largely from their own choice. The question of revising their pay is under consideration.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 201 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928, page 350 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2314, Revenue, dated 16th November 1927.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O. Mis. No. 1516, dated 3rd August 1927.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 15th September 1927, Ref. B. No. 1321/27-3.

Order—Mis. No. 2314, *Revenue, dated* 16*th November* 1927.

The amendments to Board's Standing Order No. 87, Part I, clauses (i) and (ii) suggested by the Board of Revenue in its reference read above are approved as revised. A copy of the amendments as revised is appended to this order.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

APPENDIX.

(i) Subject to the provision of Act I of 1858 it is the duty of the Revenue Department to keep all irrigation works in their charge reasonably efficient so as to forestall deterioration. All works necessary for the purpose, which are not executed by the ryots as kudimaramat works should be executed by the Minor Irrigation establishment except in those rare cases in which the Collector considers that the work requires such special technical skill and supervision as cannot be provided adequately by the Revenue Department. The maintenance of minor irrigation works by the Revenue Department will consist chiefly of the repair of masonry and earthwork and the reconstruction of damaged works. In cases where it would be useless to carry out repairs without providing new sluices, it is competent to the Revenue Department to construct such sluices in accordance with the standard plans furnished by the Public Works Department. Other improvements may similarly be executed to minor irrigation works. In all such instances full explanations of the new works showing their need and the revenue involved should be given in the reports accompanying the estimates. The Revenue Department may also carry out the restoration of works which have deteriorated by continued neglect provided that the cost is reasonable considering the revenue from the works.

The prohibition against the repair of tanks irrigating 10 acres and less is withdrawn.

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The Executive Engineers will assist the Revenue officers with their professional advice and help whenever necessary.

(ii) The detailed investigation of schemes for the restoration of abandoned works and the construction of new works will ordinarily be done by Tank Restoration Scheme parties or by the ordinary Public Works Department division, but Collectors should freely use the Minor Irrigation establishment for any preliminary investigation work. They should keep a list of schemes for new irrigation works and improvements to existing irrigation works, which may have come to their notice and, after making, through the agency of the Minor Irrigation staff, any preliminary investigation which seems necessary, apply for the investigation of promising schemes by the Executive Engineer. Schemes which the Minor Irrigation staff is competent to execute can be carried out as part of the Minor Irrigation programme after investigation by the Public Works Department.

Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 206 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928, page 353 supra.]

That the land shall be free of assessment for four years from the date of this cowle if planted with avaram, at the end of which period full assessment will be collected on the whole area. This assessment will be liable to revision at the periodical resettlement of the district.

2. That at least one-fourth of the area shall be planted every year from the date of this grant, the plantation of the whole extent being completed within four years from the date thereof. Such portion of the area as is not in the opinion of the Collector properly stocked at the expiry of the fourth year shall be given up.

3. That nothing but avaram shall be grown even after the fourth year without the Collector's permission.

4. That the grantee shall prevent the cutting of tree growth and shall pay at once the value of all scattered trees, if any, on the land.

5. That alienation of the land without the sanction of Government to a person other than a British subject or a subject of a Native State shall invalidate the grant.

6. That the grantee shall abide by the rules which are now in force or which may hereafter be prescribed by the Board of Revenue in regard to avaram cultivation.

7. That failure to cultivate or maintain cultivation to the satisfaction of the Collector or other officer deputed by him, as well as violation of any of the conditions specified above, will entail the resumption of the grant without compensation.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 217 (A) asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th September 1928, page 363 supra.]

Statement showing the accepted tender rates for sheepskins and other articles for the years 1926–27, 1927–28 and 1928–29.

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP I—WOOD.

Description of articles.			Rate, 1926–27.	Rate, 1927–28.	Rate, 1928–29.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Teakwood in lengths as ordered but not usually more than 10 feet long	1½″ × 1½″	R. ft.	..	..	0 1 6
Do. do.	2″ × ¾″	,,	..	..	0 1 6
Do. do.	2″ × 1″	,,	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6
Do. do.	3″ × 1″	,,	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. do.	4″ × 1″	,,	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. do.	5″ × 1″	,,	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. do.	6″ × 1″	,,	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Do. do.	7″ × 1″	,,	..	..	0 7 0
Do. do.	8″ × 1″	,,	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Do. do.	9″ × 1″	,,	..	..	0 8 0
Do. do.	10″ × 1″	,,	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Do. do.	12″ × 1″	,,	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
Do. do.	15″ × 1″	,,	0 15 6	0 15 6	0 15 6
Do. do.	2″ × 2″	,,	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. do.	3″ × 2″	,,	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. do.	4″ × 2″	,,	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. do.	5″ × 2″	,,	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
Do. do.	6″ × 2″	,,	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6
Do. do.	7″ × 2″	,,	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
Do. do.	8″ × 2″	,,	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Do. do.	9″ × 2″	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. do.	3″ × 3″	,,	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. do.	4″ × 3″	,,	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. do.	5″ × 3″	,,	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Do. do.	6″ × 3″	,,	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Do. do.	8″ × 3″	,,	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. do.	4″ × 4″	,,	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Do. do.	5″ × 4″	,,	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
Do. do.	6″ × 4″	,,	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
Do. do.	8″ × 4″	,,	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Do. do.	4″ × ½″	,,	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do.	6″ × ½″	,,	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Do. do.	8″ × ½″	,,	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. do.	10″ × ½″	,,	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
Do. do.	12″ × ½″	,,	..	..	0 7 0
Do. do.	15″ × ½″	,,	..	..	0 9 0
Trincomallee wood as above, 6″ × 2″	.. ..	,,	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Do. do. 4″ × 3″	.. ..	,,	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Satin wood as above, 4½″ × 3½″ ..	.. ..	,,	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Rose wood do. 4″ × 3″ ..	.. ..	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Mango wood, 12″ × 1″	.. ..	,,	..	..	0 1 6
Do. 15″ × 1″	.. ..	,,	..	..	0 2 0
Jungle wood, 3′ × 2″ × 2″	.. ..	Cwt.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

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SCHEDULE FOR GROUP II—HARDWARE.

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926–27.	Rate, 1927–28.	Rate, 1928–29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Basin, enamelled, $1\frac{1}{2}'$ diameter	No.	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. aluminium, $1\frac{1}{2}'$ do.	,,	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Bolts and nuts with washers, $\frac{1}{4}''$ thick, 1" to 8" long.	Doz.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. $\frac{1}{2}''$ do.	,,	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. $\frac{3}{4}''$ do.	,,	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 1" do.	,,	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Brass wire, $\frac{1}{16}''$ to 1" thick	Lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Brass sheet, $\frac{1}{8}''$ to $\frac{1}{2}''$ thick	,,	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Rings, brass, with screws	No.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Rings, iron do.	,,	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Buckets, zinc, rivetted, 12" high, 12" diameter at top inside.	,,	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Bucket, enamelled, 12" high, 12" diameter	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Buckets, iron, for latrine, 12" high, 12" diameter at top inside.	,,	3 8 0	..	3 0 0
Chimneys, best, iron, $\frac{1}{8}''$ thick, 18' long, $5\frac{1}{4}''$ diameter.	,,	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Do. do. 14' do. $5\frac{1}{4}''$ do.	,,	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Do. do. 14' do. 6" do.	,,	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Do. do. 14' do. 7" do.	,,	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chisels, carpenter's, plane, double, $1\frac{3}{4}''$, English	,,	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. do. 2" do.	,,	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Do. do. $2\frac{1}{4}''$ do.	,,	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. do. $\frac{1}{2}''$	,,	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Do. do. $\frac{3}{4}''$	,,	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. do. 1"	,,	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Do. do. $1\frac{1}{4}''$	,,	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. do. $1\frac{1}{2}''$	,,	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Copper plate, $\frac{1}{8}''$ to $\frac{1}{2}''$ thick	Lb.	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. rivets, $\frac{1}{8}''$ to 1" with washers	Gross.	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. do. without washers	,,	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Copper wire, $\frac{1}{16}''$ to 1" diameter	Lb.	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Door slide bolts, of sizes, with screws	Sets.	..	..	1 0 0
Iron hasps and staples for padlocks	,,	1 6 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Brass do. do.	,,	2 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Files, 3 cornered, 4" long (red mark)	,,	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. do. 5" do. (do.)	,,	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. do. 6" to 12" long (red mark)	No.	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. square, 6" to 12" do.	,,	..	..	1 0 0
Do. flat, smooth, 16" long	,,	6 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Do. rough, 16" do.	,,	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Do. smooth, 14" do.	,,	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Do. rough, 14" do.	,,	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Do. smooth, 12" do.	,,	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Do. rough, 12" do.	,,	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. smooth, 10" do.	,,	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. rough, 10" do.	,,	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Do. smooth, 9" do.	,,	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. rough, 9" do.	,,	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. smooth, 8" do.	,,	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. rough, 8" do.	,,	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. smooth, 6" do.	,,	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. rough, 6" do.	,,	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. smooth, 4" do.	,,	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. rough, 4" do.	,,	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. punch-cutting, 4" long, round, 3-cornered or flat.	,,	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Files, half round, 12", rough and smooth	,,	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Do. 10" do	,,	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Do. 9" do.	,,	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0

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Schedule for Group II—Hardware—*cont.*

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926–27.	Rate, 1927–28.	Rate, 1928–29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Files, half round, 8" rough and smooth	No.	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. 6" do.	,,	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Files, round, 12"	,,	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. 10"	,,	1 14 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Do. 9"	,,	..	..	1 5 0
Do. 8"	,,	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Do. 6"	,,	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Do. 4"	,,	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
File, knife, 6" to 12" long	,,	..	..	1 0 0
Do. 10"	,,	1 8 0	1 0 0	..
Gavers of sorts	,,	..	..	0 12 0
Hack saw blade, thick and thin	,,	..	..	0 12 0
Hammers, ¼ lb.	,,	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. ½ lb.	,,	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 1 lb.	,,	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 1½ lb.	,,	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 2 lb.	,,	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Hinges, iron, English, 2" with screws, superior ..	Pairs.	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. 2½" do. ..	,,	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 3" do. ..	,,	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 3½" do. ..	,,	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 4" do. ..	,,	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Hinges, brass, English, 1" to 2" with screws, superior.	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Hinges, brass, English, 3" with screws, superior ..	,,	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Do. 4" do. ..	,,	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Hooks, brass, 1" with screwed eyes	No.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. 2" do.	,,	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. 3" do.	,,	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. 4" do.	,,	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Iron tack nails, square, ½" to 1½"	Lb.	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Copper do. do.	,,	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Iron sheets and bars, of sizes, superior	Cwt.	35 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
Lamps, Hurricane, Deitz	No.	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Lead sheet, $\frac{1}{16}$" to ¼" thick	Lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Locks, brass, 1½ to 3", almirah, with screws, 4 levers, superior.	No.	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Locks, brass, 4", almirah, with screws, 4 levers, superior.	,,	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Locks, iron, 3", almirah, with screws, 4 levers, superior.	,,	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Locks, brass, 2 to 3", draw, with screws, 4 levers, Europe.	,,	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Locks, brass, 2 to 3", draw, with screws, 4 levers, country.	,,	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Locks, pad, iron, 4 levers superior, 3", with key and hasps and staples, superior, with screws.	,,	4 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Locks, pad, iron, 4 levers, superior, 1⅓" to 2½" ..	,,	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Locks, pad, iron, 4 levers, without hasps and staples and screws	,,	3 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Locks, pad, iron, 4 levers, without hasps and staples and screws 1½ to 2½".	,,	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Locks, pad, brass, 3", with key and hasps and staples, superior, with screws.	,,	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Locks, pad, brass, 2½" to 3", without hasps and staples, superior, with screws	,,	3 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Locks, Miller	,,	..	..	0 4 0
Mamooties, sized, 1' long, 9" broad	,,	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Netting, wire, iron	Cwt.	..	..	17 0 0

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Schedule for Group II – Hardware—*cont.*

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926-27. RS. A. P.	Rate, 1927-28. RS. A. P.	Rate, 1928-29. RS. A. P.
Needles, big, gunny	No.	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 1
Do. ordinary	,,	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 1
Nuts, iron, of sizes	Doz.	..	..	0 12 0
Rat trap, iron wire	No.	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Rivets, iron	Lb.		..	0 5 0
Iron screws, ½", No. 4	Gross.	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. ⅝", Nos. 4 to 6	,,	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. ⅝", Nos. 5 to 7	,,	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. ¾", do.	,,	0 13 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Do. 1" do.	,,	0 15 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Do. 1¼", Nos. 5 to 9	,,	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Do. 1½", Nos. 6 to 9	,,	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 2" do.	,,	1 10 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Do. 2½", Nos. 7 to 14	,,	3 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. 3" do.	,,	3 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Sieves, tin, 6" to 12" diameter	No.	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Slide hooks for almirahs, brass	,,	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. iron	,,	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Steel, bar or plate, of sizes, superior	Cwt.	42 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
Strainer, gauze, 12" diameter, brass, 4" deep	No.	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Tin pots to hold 1 pint of water	,,	0 2 0	..	0 2 0
Tin sheets, 14" × 20"	Each.	..	..	0 4 0
Tubs, iron, for latrine (as per sample)	No.	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Watering cans, garden (tin)	,,	..	..	1 0 0
Window hooks, iron, 2"	,,	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Do brass, 2"	,,	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Winnows, iron, 1½' long, 1½' broad	,,	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Wire nails, ½" to 1"	Lb.	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. 1¼" to 4"	,,	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 2 6

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP III—OIL, SOAP, ETC.

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926-27. RS. A. P.	Rate, 1927-28. RS. A. P.	Rate, 1928-29. RS. A. P.
Acid, carbolic	Lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. muriatic	,,	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. nitric	,,	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. sulphuric	,,	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Alum	,,	0 3 0	0 0 1	0 0 1
Ammonia	,,	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Baize, green, blue or black, 4' × 6'	No.	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Bamboo sieve, 1½" diameter	,,	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Do. sticks, 8' long, 4" thick	,,	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Bellows, country	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Benzine, superior	Bottle of 1 pint.	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bluestone	Lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Borax	,,	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Bricks, kiln	No.	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Brasso in 1 lb. tins	,,	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Brooms, bamboo, with handle, 6' long for scavengers.	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Brooms, ordinary, bundle, 2½' long, 2" diameter	,,	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9
Brooms, coconut	,,	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

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Schedule for Group III—Oil, soap, etc.—*cont.*

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926–27.	Rate, 1927–28.	Rate, 1928–29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Candles	Lb.	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cups, porcelain	No.	..	..	0 8 0
Cusous tattis, 6′ × 4′	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Casuarina wood, dried, 10″ to 15″ long and about 1″ to 3″ diameter.	Tons.	27 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
Cement, Portland	Cwt.	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Charcoal, soft (split), large pieces to be used for gas engine.	Tons.	80 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Charcoal, in bags of 40 lb. each	Bags.	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Chimneys, glass, for kerosene lamps	No.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. for Hurricane lamps	,,	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
China paper	Qrs.	..	..	1 8 0
Chunam	Pora.	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. shell	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Cobweb sticks, of sizes	No.	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Coconut oil	Lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Commode, enamel	No.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Cotton, ordinary, white, fresh	Lb.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. ropes, $\frac{1}{16}$″ to 1″ thick	,,	0 10 0	..	..
Cowdung cakes	No.	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Cups, porcelain, 3″ to 9″ diameter	,,	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cups and saucers, enamelled	Sets.	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cuttras, earthen	Doz.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Disinfecting powder (carbolic)	Lb.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Divi divi	,,	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Dungry cloth, 39″ wide (superior and thick) ..	Yds.	0 10 0	..	..
Emery sheet (rough, medium or fine)	Doz.	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Do. powder	Lb.	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Enamel, black, green, white and red (eagle brand).	,,	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Flour, wheat, first sort, for paste, in bags of 192 lb. net each.	Bags.	30 0 0	27 8 0	25 0 0
French polish	Bottle of 2 pints.	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Foot rule, 2′ long, wooden, four fold	No.	..	..	1 4 0
Glass panes, of sizes	,,	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Glass tumblers to hold 2 pints (ice proof)	,,	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Goglets, earthen, to hold 6 pints	,,	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Hand bellows, small	,,	..	..	3 0 0
Husk, bags of 50 lb. each	,,	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Iron sulphate	Lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Isinglass	Oz.	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Jaggery	Lb.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Japan, black	Bottle of 2 pints.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Ladders, bamboo (16′ and 10′ long)	No.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lamp oil, ordinary	Lb.	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Linseed oil, boiled	Bottle of 2 pints.	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Match boxes, safety, large	Doz.	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mercury	Lb.	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Methylated spirits of wine	Bottle of 2 pints.	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Moulding clay	Cwt.	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Mullays	Doz.	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Myrabolams	Lb.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0
Naphthaline	,,	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0

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Schedule for Group III—Oil, soap, etc. —*cont.*

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926–27.	Rate, 1927–28.	Rate, 1928–29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Oil cloth for ruling machine (superior and thick) ..	Yds.	3 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Omum water, bottles	No.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Paint, black, white, green, red and dark green ..	Lb.	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Phenyle	Galls.	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Pitch	Lb.	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 3 0
Pot rest	No.	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Powder, vermilion	Lb.	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Putty	,,	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 1 6
Rattan baskets, 1½′ and 1¾′ diameter	No.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Red lead	Lb.	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Rosin	,,	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Sand, river	Carts.	..	..	2 0 0
Sand paper, fine, medium and rough	Doz.	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Sandal stone, diameter 1′, thickness 2″	No.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Shellac	Lb.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Sieves	No.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Soap, Calvert's carbolic	Cakes.	..	..	0 5 0
Soapnut	Lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Starch, white	,,	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Olive oil	Bottle of 1 pint.	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Tallow, country	Lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. Russian	,,	..	..	1 0 0
Tar	,,	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Tin funnel, 6″ diameter	No.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Tin pump, 1′ high, complete	,,	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Turpentine, pure	Bottle of 1 pint.	..	..	..
Twigs, well dried, about 6″ long, ½″ thick in bundles of 56 lb. each.	Bdls.	..	..	0 12 0
Twigs, well dried, about 6″ long, ½″ thick in bundles of 40 lb. each.	,,	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Twine, seaming (soft), for book-binders (superior) ..	Lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Vaseline	,,	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Varnish paper	1 lb. tins.	..	..	3 0 0
Vinegar	Bottle of 2 pints.	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Waste cotton, white (superior)	Lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. coloured	,,	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Washers, leather, for pumps	No.	..	..	0 0 6
Water, distilled	Pints.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Water pots, large, 2′ high (40), and small, 1′ high (200).	No.	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Wax, white or yellow	Lb.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
White lead	,,	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Whiting, pure	,,	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Wick, for lamps	Yds.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. round, ¼″ to 2″ diameter	,,	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. for stoves	,,	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Winnows	No.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Wooden knobs, diameter 2″, length 2½″	,,	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0

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SCHEDULE FOR GROUP IV—DATE MATS, ROPES, ETC.

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Date mats, 6′ × 4′	No.	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 8 0
Do. 5′ × 3′	,,	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0
Ropes for packing, 5 yards long (as per approved sample)	,,	2 2 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP V—BRUSHES.

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Brass scratching brushes, 1″ to 2″	No.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Brushes, lye, size 9″ × 4″ hair bristles, wire backed, to be equal to sample.	,,	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Brushes, pick, size 4½″ × 2″ hair bristles, wire backed, to be equal to sample.	,,	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Paint brushes	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Tooth	,,	..	..	0 4 0

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP VI—SOAP, COUNTRY.

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Soap, country	Lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, ordinary, bars	No.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP VII—POTASH, COUNTRY.

Description of article.		Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Potash, country	Lb.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6

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SCHEDULE FOR GROUP VIII—FURNITURE, Etc.

Articles.		Rate, 1926–27.	Rate, 1927–28.	Rate, 1928–29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Chairs, Office, with wooden seat, teakwood, 18" high, 19½" × 18½".	Each.	7 0 0	..	..
Chairs, Office, with arms and cane seat	,,	10 0 0	..	..
Tables, Office, teakwood, 3' 7½" × 2' 5½" × 2' 6", with 2 drawers and patent locks and keys, complete.	,,	22 8 0	..	..
Frames—				
Tamil, 3' 6" × 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back.	,,	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Telugu, 3' 10" × 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back.	,,	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Telugu to hold 4 half cases	Per pair.	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Malayalam, 3' 6" × 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back.	Each	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Hindustani, 3' 3" × 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back.	,,	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Kanarese, 3' 6" × 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back.	,,	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Mallets, satin wood	,,	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Planers, Trincomallee wood, 7¾" × 3¾" × 1¼" ..	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Shooting sticks, rosewood, brass tipped, 9" long.	,,	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Do. ordinary	,,	..	..	0 3 0
Wooden plough press with tub, knife, complete.	,,	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Press handles, rosewood, 6"	Per doz.	9 0 0	9 0 0	..
Do. 18"	,,	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Almirah, teakwood, 5' × 3' × 2'	No.	80 0 0	80 0 0	..

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP IX—METAL WORK.

Articles.		Rates offered.		
		1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Brass Composing sticks, 6" long	Each.	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
Do. 8" do.	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Do. 9" do.	,,	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0
Do. 10" do.	,,	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
Do. repair of above	,,	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Brass Type-holders, 4" long, with spring	,,	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Spare handles for the above, rosewood	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Brass vessel for boiling ashwater, $\frac{1}{32}$" thick, 1' 8" × 1' 5" diameter, with two handles.	,,	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Do. do. to be repaired with fresh bottom.	,,	..	..	4 0 0
Brass Galleys, 29" × 10", with brass bottom, $\frac{1}{16}$" thick and rosewood rims.	,,	7 6 0	7 6 0	7 6 0
Brass Galleys, 27" × 10½", with brass bottom, $\frac{1}{16}$" thick and rosewood rims.	,,	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Brass Galleys, 28" × 9¾", with brass bottom, $\frac{1}{16}$" thick and rosewood rims.	,,	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Brass Galleys, 24" × 8", with brass bottom, $\frac{3}{64}$" thick and rosewood rims.	,,	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0

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Schedule for Group IX—Metal Work—*cont.*

Articles.		Rates offered. 1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Brass Galleys, 18″ × 16″, with brass bottom, $\frac{1}{16}$″ thick and rosewood rims.	Each	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
Brass Galleys, 14″ × 10½″, with brass bottom, $\frac{3}{64}$″ thick and rosewood rims.	,,	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0
Brass Galleys, 13″ × 9″, with brass bottom, $\frac{3}{64}$″ thick and rosewood rims.	,,	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Brass Galleys, 12″×8″, with brass bottom, $\frac{3}{64}$″ thick and rosewood rims.	,,	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Brass Galleys, 16″×24″, with brass bottom, $\frac{1}{16}$″ thick and rosewood rims.	,,	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Brass Galleys, 15″×22″, $\frac{1}{16}$″ thick and rosewood rims.	,,	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 12 0
Brass Galleys, 10″×8″, $\frac{3}{64}$″ thick and rosewood rims.	,,	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
Chases, wrought iron frames, movable bars, 1″×½″—				
Double Foolscap, 27″×17¾″ inside	,,	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Do. do. do. square outside one edge for folding chase.	,,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Do. 28¾″×18½″ do.	,,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Imperial, 30½″×21½″ inside	,,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Royal, 27″×22½″ inside	,,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Do. do. do. square outside one edge for folding chase.	,,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Half Royal, 22½″×13½″ inside	,,	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Demy, 24″×18¾″ inside	,,	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Copper vessel for boiling ashwater, $\frac{1}{32}$″ thick, 1′ 8″×1′ 5″ diameter, with two handles.	,,	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
Glue melting kettles, copper, inner and outer as per sample.	Set	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0
Roller frames, Royal size, iron, with paddock wood handles.	Each.	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Do. Demy do. do. do. ..	,,	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Foolscap size, iron do. ..	,,	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Do. Job do. do. do. ..	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

Accepted rates.

Sheepskins.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Foolscap—15×19½	1 5 3 (Jan. 1926) ..	1 10 6 (Mar. 1927), ..	1 12 0 (Apr. 1928)
	1 6 6 (Mar. ,,) ..	1 6 6 (July ,,) ..	1 13 6 (June ,,)
	1 7 6 (Apr. ,,) ..	1 10 0 (Nov. ,,) ..	....
	1 9 0 (Sep. ,,) ..	1 11 0 (Feb. 1928). ..	....
	1 9 6 (Nov. ,,) ..	....	....
	1 10 0 (Feb. 1927) ..	....	....
Royal 21×28	2 8 6 (Jan. 1926) ..	3 5 0 (Dec. 1927). ..	3 8 0 (May 1928)
	2 14 6 (Apr. ,,) ..	....	....
	3 3 0 (Jan. 1927) ..	....	....

Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 221 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928, page 365 supra.]

Statement showing the provincial revenue and expenditure under the principal heads for the districts of Bellary, South Kanara and the Nilgiris.

Principal heads of Provincial revenue and expenditure (1)	Year. (2)	Revenue. (3)	Expenditure. (4)	Reference and Remarks. (5)
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
Land Revenue—				
Bellary	Fasli 1336 (1926–27).	15·71	Figures by districts not available.	G.O. No. 365, Revenue, dated 16th February 1928, placed on the Editors' Table. The figures in column 3 include also cesses creditable to local boards. Separate figures for cesses are not available.
South Kanara ..	,,	27·11		
The Nilgiris ..	,,	1·71		
Excise—				
Bellary	Official year (1926–27).	16·55	0·96	G.O. No. 2290, Revenue, dated 14th November 1927, placed on the Editors' Table.
South Kanara ..	,,	13·79	1·14	
The Nilgiris ..	,,	5 61	0·10	
Stamps (Judicial)—				
Bellary	,,	1·81	Figures by districts not available.	G.O. No. 1552, Revenue, dated 10th August 1927, placed on the Editors' Table.
South Kanara ..	,,	5·04		
The Nilgiris ..	,,	0·61		
Stamps (Non-Judicial)—				
Bellary	,,	1·31	Do.	Do.
South Kanara ..	,,	2·40		
The Nilgiris ..	,,	0·97		
Forest	..	Figures by *Revenue* districts are not available. (See G.O. No. 90, Development, dated 18th January 1928, for figures by Forest districts. The order was placed on the Editors' Table.)		
Registration—				
Bellary	Calendar year 1927.	0·49	0·40	G.O. No. 86, Law (Registration), dated 30th April 1928, placed on the Editors' Table.
South Kanara ..	,,	1·21	0 70	
The Nilgiris ..	,,	0·15	0·07	

Note.—The figures of expenditure do not include a proportionate share of charges on account of General Administration and Supervision, Pensions, Stationery and Printing and Buildings.

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